

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dr. Philip Mossman
36 Griffin Ave
Hampden, ME 04444

March 2, 1992

Dear Phil:

You asked for my permission to create a new appendix in your book using Bordley. Of course you may use it anyway you wish.

Your February 26, 1992 letter was very exciting and your findings explain many things. Do the newspaper inclusions use Bordley's name or the initial B or what as author? You state that the sheep raising comment had a B.

The differences between the newspaper publication and the final pamphlet form are fascinating.

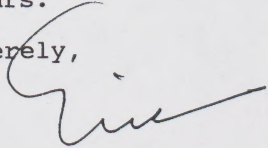
To complicate your life I located a photocopy of a part of Bordley which I had in my files and which has further interlineations for the next Bordley publication. I have no idea where the original is. ANS has no record of it in their library. A copy is enclosed of what I have.

Naturally I will look forward to any newspaper or other data on the Bordley Supplement which now could be 1789 or 1790.

I have now found one more item for your book. It resulted from early numismatic bibliographical research brought about by the Bordley item. I am glad I found it in time. It is in the enclosed item published in 1838 and written by a Philadelphian. He confirmed the 48 coppers to the shilling by stating that the Connecticut coinage was the farthing of his youth. I called the Library Company of Philadelphia to get his birth and death dates (1771-1846). It also indicates that the New York and Pennsylvania copper rates could be the same as Mease was living in Philadelphia in his youth. It also shows the rate held firm for a reasonable period, if youth extends over a few years. It is curious that you show the 48 rate with a New York dateline in a Philadelphia newspaper in your letter to me.

When it rains it pours.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

encls:

36 Griffin Avenue
Hampden, Maine 04444
March 9, 1992

Dear Mr. Newman,

Eureka! To quote some old Greek.

I found Bordley's Supplement published verbatim in the Thursday, February 25, 1790 edition (#514) of The Pennsylvania Mercury and continued in the following edition on Saturday, February 27, 1790, (#515). It is exactly as in the pamphlet. The break between the two installments came on page 4 after the paragraph starting "Portugal money ..." and before the next, "Although Congress ..."

I found a few other things. The letter about sheep appeared on Tuesday, October 6, 1789, (#453), not on July 30th, as I had told you. This letter discusses the relative merits of sheep production in America. He weighs the benefits versus the liabilities of grazing sheep; on the plus side are the money from the wool and meat and the benefits from fertilizing the pastures and keeping down the weeds. These gains are offset to an extent by the damage sheep do to the land by compacting the soil.

On Saturday, March 13, 1790, #521, an article appeared in the same paper, "On the Moidore and the Par of Exchange with Portugal (By the Author of the Essay on Monies, Coins, &c.)" This is signed "B" and leaves no doubt as to its authorship.

On Thursday, April 1, 1790, #529, there appeared another essay, "National Credit and Character", also signed "B". This was a very moralistic treatment which sounded very much in the style of Bordley.

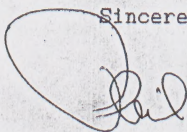
That is all I could find by our friend (I feel as though I've gotten to know him) but of interest there appeared an article on Tuesday, August 10, 1790 (#585), and continued on August 12, 1790 (#586) entitled "WEIGHTS." This was by Thos. Jefferson, Sect'y of State. I suppose this put the final blow to any speculation about weights and measures. I find nothing more by Bordley after then.

I read the first installment on COIN into my dictating machine and will transcribe it. It is quite different from the section in the pamphlet. This will take a while and I'll get it to you as soon as I can. I didn't want this letter to wait until I accomplished that.

Thanks so much for the Mease article. I'm surprised that I didn't find that since I've looked through the indices of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It looks vaguely familiar.

I'll be in touch as soon as I transcribe the COIN installment. I'll also have the additions to the book generated by the Bordley material which you can review. Les didn't seem to mind that there was a little bit more on the way. My time is somewhat occupied right now planning our trip to Switzerland in May. I'll need a computer to cram the month's activity I've planned into the two weeks I have!

Sincerely yours,



36 Griffin Avenue
Hampden, Maine 04444
March 15, 1992

Dear Mr. Newman,

Just a quick note about Dr. Mease.

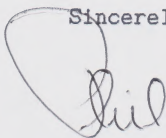
I looked at the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society at the Bangor Public Library yesterday. The reason that I missed the Mease article when I searched the volumes before was that the earlier series did not have indices and I didn't look at the tables of contents. I had looked at all later volumes.

In my browsing I found that Dr. Mease wrote a long article on Early American Medals, especially the Indian Peace medals. This appeared in the 3rd series, Vol. 4, 1834, pages 297-320. I think it was a reprint from the original which was in the New York Historical Society publication. I'm not interested in medals, myself, but since you wer researching Mease, this tidbit might be of value to you.

I'm almost finished with the Bordley data and a few updates to my manuscript. I'm still finding errors here and there!

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Hill", enclosed within a large, loopy, handwritten oval or heart shape.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dr. Philip Mossman
36 Griffin Ave
Hampden, ME 04444

March 23, 1992

Dear Phil:

I am very appreciative of your continued expansion of the findings as to the development of the John Beale Bordley writings. It has been carefully placed with the Bordley pamphlet and supplement which I treasure.

As to the Mease item you seem to be concerned about not having located it in your research because it was not indexed. That is not unusual as I missed a major item on my 1804 dollar research because it was indexed under 1904 dollar.

My location of the Mease article was quite simple -- serendipity!

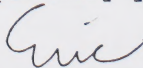
I realized that the description of the Bordley (Lot 378) by the cataloguer (Kolbe) was amazingly detailed and wondered where it came from. It mentioned Mayer's The Literature of American Numismatics which I was not familiar with until I remembered that Lot # 450 offered in the same catalog mentioned Bordley too.

I reread the description of #450 and wondered why I had not bid on it. There I saw a reference to Mease (two) and to Fisher (one). I walked over to the Mercantile Library (one block away from my office) and read the three articles and there was the "old farthing of our boyhood". I immediately wondered whether you knew of it and contacted you because of its importance.

I think I will put the Mease article in The Numismatist as it seems to be the earliest numismatic article on coins used in America after independence. Do you agree? There are earlier English publications with Massachusetts silver, etc. but without any American copper pieces. There are U.S. Mint reports and opinions on coinage by Morris, Jefferson, etc. but nothing from a numismatic point of view on coins. I, like you, am not as stimulated by medals. How would you describe the Mease coin article?

To end this letter on the upkick I just asked Kolbe who bought the Mayer's item in the December 1991 sale. He told me that he did. I asked if it was for sale and you can guess who owns it now. I'll send you a copy when it arrives. It was published in Norton's Literary letter and is illustrated with four American Colonial coins.

Serendipitously yours,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

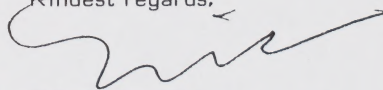
April 2, 1992

Mr. John Adams
Adams, Harkness & Hill
1 Liberty Square - 7th Floor
Boston, MA 02109

Dear John:

In your study of American auction sales, I do not know if you are familiar with what may be the earliest coin auction report, entitled Prices of Coins. It was published as p.18 of Norton's Literary Letter (New York 1859). I came upon it in researching other numismatic literary history. Photocopies are enclosed.

Kindēst regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Church Historian
St. Phillips Episcopal Church
142 Church St.
Charleston, SC 29401

May 21, 1992

Dear Friend:

I spoke to Raphael Jones by telephone.

In doing some coin research we came across the enclosed reference to the finding of a coin during foundation work in 1835 on your church. A photocopy is enclosed.

The coin was made of a copper mixture, dated 1722 with the bust of King George I on the obverse and a full blown rose on the reverse. The legend is in the photocopy. These were minted in England by William Wood and were sent to colonial America for circulation in any colonies which would accept them. Some Charleston newspaper in 1835 must have contained an article about the finding of the coin. You probably know the date the foundation digging was under way and can better determine the date of the newspaper.

I think it would make an interesting story for your church if you do not already know it.

The 1835 newspapers from Charleston are on microfilm. I am sure the South Carolina Department of Archives & History in Columbia will help you if your local historical group or library does not have the microfilm.

I look forward to getting a copy of your finding. Please tell me the date of the fire which necessitated the new construction.

I hope this will be of mutual interest and benefit.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

ts/EPN
enclosures

telephone

802-722-7734

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dr. Philip Mossman
36 Griffin Ave
Hampden, ME 04444

March 23, 1992

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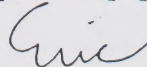
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Serendipitously yours,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Micheal J. Hodder
HC 65 Box 606
Wolfeboro, NH 03894

May 28, 1992

Dear Michael:

I am enclosing a tentative draft of my new article on numismatic literature. I will appreciate any suggestions you care to make.

I read with interest the John Law article you sent and Don says you have more information on that.

We will talk the next time we meet about the metal collar comment you recently made in CW of 5/11/92 in describing the screw press. I just gave a talk about that before the E.A.C. meeting in St. Louis last month.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

ts/EPN

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Frank Campbell
American Numismatic Society
155th at Broadway
New York, NY 10032

May 28, 1992

Dear Frank:

Here is the tentative draft of my article on numismatic literature. Please give me any suggestions you have to improve it. It is right down your alley. Please do not say it is fine. Give it the works.

I will be grateful.

My best,

Eric P. Newman

ts/EPN

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

George F. Kolbe
P.O. Drawer 3100
Crestline, CA 92325

May 28, 1992

Dear George:

I enclosed for your suggestions my tentative manuscript for my article on numismatic literature. I do not want you to say that it is fine. I want improvements since it is right down your alley.

I will be appreciative of your thoughts.

I plan to submit it to The Numismatist and The Asylum for publication in both.

Cordially,

Eric P. Newman

P.S. I owe you some books which I have not forgotten. I have been flooded with research work.

ts/EPN



Michael J. Hodder
Numismatic Research
Tax & Estate Appraisals
Private Consultation

HC69 Box 606
325 North Main St.
Wolfeboro NH 03894
603-569-8265

Member: ANA, ANS,
NBS, NLG, TAMS
ANA Historian

June 4, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Thanks for letting me look over your draft paper, which I have returned herewith.

I have made several annotations and have one or two questions for you. A few of your statements are contestable as they stand written and I assume that you will qualify them in the final version. Where/when will this be delivered/published?

As I noted, I read Mease's talk a few years ago, but never realized its importance until now. Well done!

Re: the term "obverse": Jefferson uses the word "type" to describe the obverse, while Bentley uses "face", as Mease. The earliest usage of "obverse" applied to coins noted in the O.E.D. is 1658; the 3rd. ed. of the Encyclopedia Britannica (1797) also uses the word in that context. Neither Chambers nor Dr. Johnson do, however, Webster (1828) does. It appears that a single term for the front of a coin was not settled until sometime after Mease delivered his talk.

See you in Orlando at ANA?

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. J. Hodder".

Michael Hodder

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Michael J. Hodder
HC 69 Box 606
Wolfeboro, NH 03894

June 9, 1992

Dear Michael:

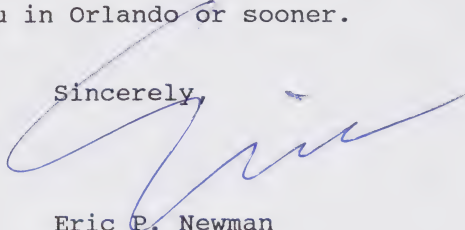
Your comments on my tentative draft of the Mease-Fisher writings are very much appreciated. You have made suggestions which are very important and I thank you.

I propose to publish this in The Numismatist and in The Asylum, as nearly simultaneously as possible.

Mossman and I both feel Mease uses the word "farthing" as money of account. English style farthings did not circulate as coppers in America so far as I know. The 1753 law to stop importation of counterfeits referred to British halfpence and farthings as I see it. Your 1790 NJ report comment is very important and will be added in detail.

See you in Orlando or sooner.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Eric P. Newman

EPN/ts

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
(212) 234 - 3130

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10032

June 11, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to review the "tentative draft" of your article, "The Earliest American Publications on Numismatics". I not only enjoyed reading it, but your explorations have prompted me to find the time to do some digging of my own.

As I mentioned over the telephone, and this may all be semantics, I might have changed the title to something like "Incipient American Publication on Numismatic Topics; A Rediscovery", or, "The Earliest American Articles on Numismatics; A Rediscovery" (since both rediscovered items are articles), or, for zippiness, "Scripta Vetustissima Americana; A Rediscovery". On this last, double check my spelling and grammar.

Hoping all this is of some use, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Francis D. Campbell
Librarian



Michael J. Hodder
Numismatic Research
Tax & Estate Appraisals
Private Consultation

HC69 Box 606
325 North Main St.
Wolfeboro NH 03894
603-569-8265

Member: ANA, ANS,
NBS, NLG, TAMS
ANA Historian

June 13, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

I found the reference you requested in my files after a bit of searching. It is from *Votes and Proceedings of the Fourteenth General Assembly of the State of New Jersey...Being the Second Sitting* (New Brunswick: Abraham Blauvelt, 1790), pp. 50-51 under date June 7, 1790.

On May 20 Messrs. Rutherford, Witherspoon, and Clement were formed into a committee to "...enquire into the cause of the depreciation of the Copper Coin of this State and report the same to the house." On May 24 the state treasurer wrote a letter to the house, asking that NJ coppers no longer be received in payment of taxes. On June 7, the committee troika made their report.

The section you are interested in reads as follows:

"That the depreciation of the Copper Coin appears to be entirely owing to the fraudulent practises of persons who have stamped Bermingham and Connecticut Coppers with the same impression as those of this state, and have afterwards passed them to others;...That the New-Jersey Coppers lately passed at fifteen for a shilling, the rate directed by law, and the Bermingham and Connecticut Coppers could at the same time be procured for forty five for a shilling, and that some persons have availed themselves of the difference and have changed the impression of a considerable quantity of light and base Coppers, converting one shillings worth of those Coppers into three shillings worth of New Jersey Coppers, which practise has occassioned so great a depreciation of the Coppers in this State that in some places they do not circulate, and in other places they pass at an unequal and uncertain value from 48 to 36 for a shilling though they lately circulated at their full value, even in neighboring states where no other Coppers would pass."

The committee recommended that an enquiry be conducted to establish the identities of those overstriking NJ coppers. They offered no opinion as to whether NJ coppers should any longer be receivable for payments of state taxes.

I hope this helps. Nice talking with you this morning.

Yours truly

Michael Hodder



Michael J. Hodder
Numismatic Research
Tax & Estate Appraisals
Private Consultation

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325 North Main St.
Wolfeboro NH 03894
603-569-8265

Member: ANA, ANS,
NBS, NLG, TAMS
ANA Historian

June 18, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Thanks for your letter of June 9. I'm happy that some of my suggestions may be helpful.

The question of whether English farthings actually circulated in the American colonies is an interesting one. I wouldn't go so far as to say they did not, as you and Mossman seem to feel. I suspect they did, but only in the early and middle colonial periods, afterwards being overtaken by halfpence. For example, I find in 1749, on the invoice of silver and copper purchased for Massachusetts, listings for 7 tons, 18 cwt of royal halfpence and 2 tons, 2 cwt of royal farthings loaded aboard the *Mermaid* for shipment to Boston (Andrew M. Davis, *Currency and Banking...*, v. 1, pp. 437-439. Also, Crosby reprints (pp. 204-206) John Read's unsuccessful 1739 petition to Connecticut for the right to coin halfpence and farthings, and I presume that Read would not have wanted to coin farthings if he did not think there would be a market for them. The 1753 New York act I mentioned is entitled "An Act to Prevent the importing or passing Counterfeits of British Halfpence and Farthings", which means, to me at least, that counterfeit British farthings were believed to have been imported and/or passed and were a problem. Gary Trudgen noted in "The 1753 Coppers Crisis in New York" (Bowers' *Rare Coin Review* 85 (Autumn, 1991), p. 78 that the New York General Assembly determined to "consider a method of ascertaining the value of copper half-pence and farthings in the colony". This sounds to me like farthings were believed to be in circulation at the time. Although Gary did not date this determination, the context is December, 1753. On the other hand, when New York's committee appointed in 1787 to look into the state of the copper medium reported its findings, no mention was made of farthings in circulation. Could they have disappeared in the meantime because prices had risen beyond their usefulness as small change? This whole question needs further study and would make a nice paper for a future COAC!

When Mease speaks of the farthings of his boyhood I read him as talking about a coin he knew as a youth, and not a monetary unit of no real existence. Why would he refer to a money of account current at a time when he would have been too young to have had much to do with keeping accounts, but much to do with spending his pocket money on sweets, etc?

On another matter entirely, I read over the names of the newly elected ANS fellows with some surprise and sadness. I had always assumed that election would represent a formal acknowledgement of personal or scholarly contributions to the

study of numismatics. Now I find that the definition of "contributions" has been expanded to include gifts of coins and books, and even gifts hoped-for in the future. There are names on that list who know more about buying/selling coins or spending money than they do about numismatics. I'm afraid that a fellowship will begin to look to the numismatic public like an empty honor when election can also be won as a thank-you for a donation or as an inducement to make a gift. Membership in the Numismatic Literary Guild used to be an acknowledgement of competence in the field of numismatic writing, until it was opened to include people whose only qualification was that they had money to donate. I hope that the ANS is not on a similar course towards cheapening what should be a hard-earned honor.

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. Hodder". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Michael Hodder

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

June 18, 1992

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Ms. Barbara Gregory
American Numismatic Association
818 North Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279

Dear Barbara:

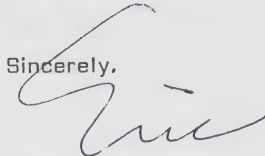
Enclosed is my article. As you know, it includes the 1838 Mease article which can be put in a box or separated from my article in some manner. Perhaps it should be in the middle of my article and be printed in different color.

The f in red indicates a footnote is in the line.

As you know, I am going to submit this to the ASYLUM for publication after you do.

If there is anything else, please telephone me at 314-331-6540. Thanks for your tolerance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Charles Davis
The Asylum
Box 1412
Morristown, NJ 07962

June 22, 1992

Dear Charles:

I have just completed an article entitled "Earliest American Publication on Numismatics: A Rediscovery". A WORDPERFECT (5.0) floppy disk is enclosed.

I have just submitted it to The Numismatist who plan to publish it promptly. I reserved the right to have The Asylum publish it simultaneously or shortly thereafter, pursuant to discussing the matter with George Kolbe. The topic is so bookwormy that I thought the NBS members might like it.

I am also enclosing a hard copy of the article for your convenience.

The rest is up to you. If you need any further input from me please call or write.

Office telephone: (314) 331-6540 Residence: (314) 727-0850

My best,



Eric P. Newman

enclsr:

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Michael J. Hodder
P.O. Box 606
325 North Main St.
Wolfeboro, NH 03894

June 22, 1992

Dear Michael:

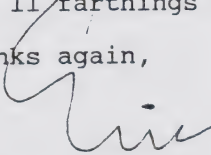
I thank you for your June 13, 1992 letter with the New Jersey 1790 detail and was patiently awaiting it to complete my article. It was just what I needed and beyond my expectations as to its probative value.

Your June 18, 1992 letter raises the farthing circulation problem as did your original interlineations on my article. Genuine farthings probably had no place in America during the George III period or the U.S. period thereafter because farthings didn't fit into the system and would be best returned to England. I have never seen an American reference to counterfeit farthings in the George III era or ever heard of any genuine George III farthing with an American circulation origin. The few light counterfeit farthings I own are all George III and all are of English origin. Many feel that George II farthings could have circulated from the Mermaid payment but I would guess they went back to England as soon as inflation began again after the 1750 Massachusetts revaluation. Price rises did not eliminate the usefulness of farthings. The American acceptance of light counterfeit halfpence shipped to America effectively did so. When those were accepted at 12, 14, 15, & 18 to the shilling money of account then there seems to be no place for legitimate or counterfeit farthings in any practical small change calculation for circulation purposes.

I had taken your farthing comments seriously and rewrote my article to avoid the controversy and to avoid other assertions which might be readily challenged, even if true. Enclosed is a totally revised version, including thanking you for your help.

The farthing is a curious problem to think about.
Are there counterfeit George II farthings?

Thanks again,



Eric P. Newman

enclsr:



Michael J. Hodder
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Member: ANA, ANS,
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ANA Historian

June 25, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Thank for sending the final draft of your paper. I found a few missing footnotes, but your marginal notations indicate that you've found them, too. The story sounds good and with the qualifications you made to your argument Dr. Mease can rightfully take his place in the bibliography of American numismatics.

Was Robert Bordley's "Outline" printed anywhere else? I've never seen this!

I'm concerned about your blanket statement that no British farthings circulated in America. It's not clear to me whether you mean in 1787 or at any time. If the latter, I just remind you of the references to farthings I sent you in my letter of June 18. If the former, I suggest one, that the NY Assembly report concerned itself only with New York City and State, not the rest of the country; and two, that it lists only what it calls "the principal" coppers in circulation. That the report does not mention farthings, specifically, does not mean that none were in circulation. This is negative evidence, only. I have no understanding that any farthings did circulate in the late 1780's. Nor do I know for a fact that they did not. The evidence I've seen is inadequate, in my opinion, to make a decision.

I still think that Mease's reference to CT coppers as farthings is a bit of an anachronism. Otherwise, by your argument we have here a case of the memory of an obsolete unit of account being applied to a circulating coin nearly half a century after the fact. Is it possible that in 1838 CT coppers circulated as "farthings"?

Yours truly

Michael Hodder

36 Griffin Avenue
Hampden, Maine 04444
June 23, 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thank you as always for the fascinating enclosures of June 18th.

I read your ANA article carefully and could only find a single typo in footnote #6 on page 12. It certainly distills the early numismatic literature before it was recognized as such. I think it will be well received. I told you that I used your Mease data in regard to the "farthing" in a footnote, but not with the level of explanation that you used. I agree with your first sentence, second paragraph, page 8. The only time I found the word "farthing" used was in reference to the actual English coin (see Scott, Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania, pp. 9-10) or as a money of account in reference to the value of wampum etc., but never in regard to any domestic copper coin until Mease.

The Columbian Magazine article was marvelous, but I don't think the whole essay was written by Bordley, only the introduction. I assume that the Columbian Magazine was printed in Philadelphia. The introduction, signed B, presents a plan "drawn by a gentleman of this city" and not, I believe, by B, himself. Bordley did not move to Philadelphia until 1791 according to his biographical sketch. In the article, a scheme is discussed whereby the profits from minting copper would help defray the mint costs for silver and gold. In his treatise on copper, Bordley was really quite disparaging of the copper medium and wanted to keep its volume at a minimum, and not watch it grow to \$500,000 in ten years. Also, the recommended compositions of the silver coins are completely different between the two proposals of 1785 and 1789, but of course he could have changed his mind. The articles by Bordley, printed by Humphreys, are more pedantic with greater use of the first person and moralizing. I think both the style and content of the two works are different. It is probable that Bordley just introduced the work of a friend he was championing, unless his ideas and literary style did a complete 180° in four years which is certainly the prerogative of genius. The submission of the Smith excerpt certainly sound like Bordley again writing just the introduction to someone else's theme that he supported.

In response to your question, I never saw any of this material before or even a reference to it. I think it is a great find and I believe that you have gathered enough data to write a dandy article on hitherto unknown minting proposals that never survived the planning phase. This would be in the same style as the Mease discovery. It is amazing how much information is still out there waiting for some sleuth, such as yourself, to unearth. Congratulations!

I hope all is well with you and yours. Please keep in touch and I'm so pleased to share your new re-discoveries with you!

Sincerely yours,



Philip L. Mossman

Footnote - Chap 5



102. @Fed. Gaz.*, Aug. 8, 1789. An interesting commentary written in 1838 by Dr. James Mease (1771-1846) of Philadelphia, recalled the Connecticut copper as "the old farthing of our boyhood," consistent with the exchange rate of 48 to the Pennsylvania shilling. The implication is that the inflated exchange rate for these particular state coppers was of longer duration than just the summer of 1789 (Mease, "Coins").

6/26/92

Dear Phil:

Your 6/23/92 letter about the Columbian Magazine excerpt was read with keen interest.

Not only were you right as to Bordley not writing the Mint Proposal, but I now can prove you are right. I enclose the Papers of the Continental Congress footnote indicating the fact that the handbill was submitted, who printed it, who wrote it etc. And to complicate matters B for Bartlett could be alleged but that doesn't sway us that a different B (Bordley) sent it in.

As far as Philadelphia is concerned Bordley must have been there continually. He married a Chew in 1750. She died 1773. He married again in 1786 to a Philadelphia girl (woman) so I think his removal to Philadelphia in 1791 was a retirement and that he had two places he hung out. Naturally I get my feet from the data you sent on his life.

I will try to write up the Mint Proposal of 1785 as the $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ are like the thalers of some of the German States.

Without serendipity I would have a dull life. The same has happened to me in medical research. I was told in Boston about the need to ^{lessen} improve the friction in the ^{plastic} socket of the hip joint (artificial) and by time I learned of new plastic material research I was able to combine plastic membrane people working ~~for~~ on diabetes matters with the socket people. Each is helping the other solve the problems each had; I am now told by the doctors.

Thanks so much. My best

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 10, 1992

Mr. Charles Davis
Box 1412
Morristown, NJ 07962

Dear Charles:

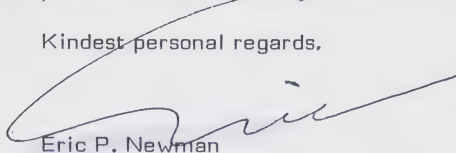
You will recall that I recently sent you an article entitled "The Earliest American Publications on Numismatics: a Rediscovery." This was submitted for publication in the ASYLUM.

I understand that the article is now scheduled to be published in THE NUMISMATIST for August 1992. I told you that I had obtained permission for publication in the ASYLUM but I believe that if you do publish it, there should be a mention that it was published in THE NUMISMATIST.

I now enclose a slightly revised copy of the article as certain of the sentences needed clarification and refining. I am also enclosing a photocopy or so which you could use as an illustration if you care to, one being the beautiful title page of Norton's literary letter and the other being the internal page entitled The Literature of American Numismatics.

If there is any way I can be of further help in this matter, please let me know.

Kindest personal regards,



Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

P.S. The enclosed article has footnotes and THE NUMISMATIST has modified this matter by including only two footnotes and listed the other items as resources.

EPN

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Charles Davis
P.O. Box 1412
Morristown, NJ 07962

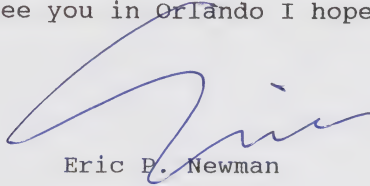
July 29, 1992

Dear Charles:

I received The Asylum for Summer 1992 and found Wayne's write-up of your visit to my library. I was delighted all of you enjoyed it and hope you can see more of it soon.

I also have an article in The Asylum and would appreciate five extra copies for my files. I hope you have these extra copies available for me. I am glad that The Numismatist came out simultaneously with the article as that should help numismatic literature somewhat.

See you in Orlando I hope,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric', with a large, sweeping flourish above it.

Eric P. Newman

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA 22 FOUNDED 1731

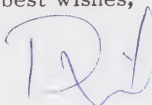
1314 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107

May 10, 1993

Dear Eric,

I found the letter I was looking for, to Wm E. Metcalf. Find a copy enclosed along with copies of coin & medal enumeration from our catalogues of 1757 & 1807. Hope this is useful.

best wishes,



THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA 29 FOUNDED 1731

1314 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107

February 6, 1990

William E. Metcalf
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, NY 10032

Dear Mr. Metcalf,

In reply to your query of January 31, I fear we have little useful information for you. However, here is what we know so far.

Our minutes for November 13, 1752 acknowledge the gift of Roman coins from "Mr. Grey member of Parliament for Colchester." The records do not tell us how many coins were given. In our printed catalogue for 1757 this gift is enumerated, but perhaps only partially. Enclosed find photocopies of those pages, preceeded by a brief but excellent essay revealing the significance of such classical iconography to an intelligent American of the mid-18th century.

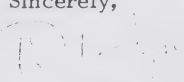
In our printed catalogue for 1807 there is another enumeration of Roman coins and medals, considerably larger than the 1757 list. As yet, we do not know of this is a more extensive listing of the 1752 gift, or represents additions to the collection. Sadly, we do know that we no longer have these coins.

We know little of the doner Charles Gray, or Grey in the 1752 minutes. In a brief history of the Library Company by our Librarian Emeritus Edwin Wolf 2nd, he is identified as "Charles Gray, a Tory member of parliament from Colchester, who later voted against the repeal of the Stamp Act." He may have been known to Peter Collinson, our book agent in London, who secured many a gift for the Library Company. During the 18th century, we were also a museum/cabinet of curiosities sort of organization.

We are in the process of doing a current and retrospective inventory of artifacts that are/were in our collection, so more information may turn up. However, several staff members have examined our records for this period and none of us have found any further information.

Are you familiar with the Swiss emigre and avid collector Pierre Eugene DuSimitiere (1737-1784)? His numismatic activities, with references to other 18th century American collectors, is ably enumerated in Joel Orosz, The Eagle That Is Forgotten.

Sincerely,


Phil Lapsansky
Research Librarian

THE
CHARTER,
LAWS,
AND
CATALOGUE of BOOKS,
OF THE
LIBRARY COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Communitè bona profundere Deum est.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL.
MDCCLVII.

The valuable Collection of ancient MEDALS, in the Library, was received from England, (thro' the Hands of the honourable Proprietary THOMAS PENN, Esq;) with the following Remarks and Account of them.

THE Roman Coins hereafter mentioned, are a small Specimen of the several Sorts of Money made use of in that famous Empire, and are a Present from Mr. GRAY, of Colchester; to the public Library at Philadelphia, as a Token of the Honour and Esteem which he has for that Colony.

Medals, merely considered as Curiosities, are of very little Value, and hardly worth the Attention of prudent Men; but when they are regarded as Proofs and Illustrations of History, or when the Legends or Reverses contain any useful Instructions, some Benefit may be obtained from them.

The two first of the Silver, are Consular, and struck before the Time of the Emperors. That with the Head of Ceres, and the Oxen at Plow on the Reverse, may not only allude to the superstitious Ceremony used upon marking out a new Colony, but to the Agriculture, upon which the publick Welfare depends. The other, with the Horseman on the Reverse, regards purely the military Glory of which that People were so fond, and which at last proved their Ruin, when their old Laws were turned into a military Government.

The first of the two is the properest Present to Pennsylvania; though something may be learned from the latter: A military Force for necessary Self-defence, is often wanted, to preserve what Industry has gained; but it never should be allowed to extend itself so far as to endanger what it is designed to protect.

Though we ought not to let our Trust in Providence run into Presumption, or to the Neglect of those Means which are put into our Hands; yet there is something more to be expected

expected of Security to this Province than to any other, because they set out upon a better Foundation. There is hardly an Instance in the World, of a People's growing to such a Number, and such a Degree of Strength, without any one War or military Enterprize.

It is most ardently to be wished, that the same Virtue with which they began, and have hitherto continued, may remain as their Support for Ages to come. While their Virtue, their Liberty, and their Moderation last, their Security will in all Probability continue.

The Silver imperial Medals any of the Books upon that Subject will explain; and for want of Time they are but very slightly mentioned in the Catalogue.

As to the first of the Silver, it may be observed that the Workmanship of it is Greek, and far superior to any that follow.

The Grecian Free States (which some of our Northern Colonies resemble) carried all Arts and Sciences into the greatest Perfection.

The Medaillon of *Vespasian* is quite a Picture of him, as are also most of the rest; but as the Empire declined the Work grew worse. At best, it did not come up to the Greek.

The *Palladium* on the Reverse of *Vespasian's* Coin, and many others, was probably emblematical. It was a Gift of *Minerva*, that is, *Wisdom*; and while that was with them Rome was safe.

The last in the Card of *M. Aurelius* is of very good Work. That of *Maguentius* in middle Brass, with the Christian Ensign upon it, is very barbarous and mean. The gross Barbarism of those Times on the one hand, and the Platonic Refinements on the other, were enough to destroy any Thing but absolute Truth.

The Medals in small Brass, of *Constantine*, and the rest, are good, and well preserved; and that of *Helena* not easily to be met with. She was our Townswoman, and we have several authentic Memorials of her.

The last, of *Rome*, with the Wolf on the Reverse, and the Founders of the City sucking her, is emblematical likewise, and to be found on many of the Medals of the higher Empire. If the *Romans* would, by this, have been put in mind of their Original, and preserved their Humility, a Virtue they often practised in their best Times (tho' they never

never pretended to it, nor had even a Name for it as a Virtue) it would have saved their State, and stopped the Luxury which proved their Ruin.

A R G E N T I.

1. Caput Cereris. CAECIAN. L. Cassius a Cæcio adoptatus. L. CASSIVS. Boves jugati. Coloniam vel agrorum divisionem respicientes; v. Vaillant, 244.
 2. ROMA. Caput urbi. Q. M. SERGI. SILVS. Figura equestris, caput & gladium sinistrâ tenens, in memoriam M. Sergij Sili, fortitudine clarissimi, qui dextrâ perditâ, sinistrâ sæpius pugnauit; v. ib. 395.
 3. TRAIANO, &c. Roma sedens dextra Palladium tenet.
 4. TRAIANO, &c. S. P. Q. R. Senatus populusque Romanus, OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Figura sacrificans.
 5. TRAIAN. Victoria alata. COS. III.
 6. HADRIANVS. Mars gradivus.
 7. ANTONINVS PIVS.
 8. DIVVS ANTONINVS CONSECRA-TIO. Rogus.
 9. FAVSTINA. Antonini. PIETAS AVG.
 10. FAVSTINA M. Aurelii.
 11. IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Severi Uxor.
 12. ALEXANDER SEV.
 13. IVLIANVS Apostata. VOTIS.
- ÆRIS Numisma maximum Medalion, primi Moduli.
1. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M. T. R. P. ROMA. Stans, hastam puram sinistrâ tenens, dextrâ Palladium.
 2. IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO GER. DAC. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRIN-CIPI. Roma sedens.
 3. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. Figura sacrificans.
 4. DIVA FAVSTINA. Figura stans dextrâ globum tenet.
 5. ANTONINVS PIVS. Figura stans lævâ cornucopiam.
 6. ANT. PIVS. Figura dextrâ globum.

7. M. ANTONINVS AVG. FIDES EXERCITVVM. *Miles Romanus signum militare finistrâ tenens.*
8. *Idem M. Aurelius.* T. R. POT. &c.
9. IMP. GORDIANVS, &c. AETERNITATI AVG.
10. GORDIANVS. *Pacis vel tranquillitatis publicæ symbolum sedens.*
11. GORDIANVS.
12. GORDIANVS. *Virtutis symbolum.*
13. ALEXANDER SEVERVS.
14. PHILIPPVS.
ÆRIS secundi Moduli.
15. ANTONIA Augusta. Caput Antoniae. T I. CLAVDIVS CAESAR: *Figura sacerdotis velata stans dextrâ simpulum gerens.*
16. DOMITIAN. *Fortuna.*
17. TRAIANVS. *Felicitas.*
18. FAVSTINA AVG. Pii Aug. Filia. M. Aurelii Uxor.
19. MAGVENTIVS. *Christi Monogramma.*
20. TRAIANVS *primæ formæ, Neptuni figura.*
ÆRIS minimi Moduli.
21. ad 29. CONSTANTINVS MAGNVS:
Helena, &c.

The END.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
BOOKS,
BELONGING TO
THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA;
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
INSTITUTION,
WITH THE
CHARTER, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS.

COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY BARTRAM & REYNOLDS, No. 58, NORTH SECOND STREET,

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CATALOGUE

OF

MEDALS AND COINS,

MEDALS AND COINS.

Table I. ROMAN, *Silver.*

1. **M**ETELLUS, *Head.* Q. METELL. SCIPIO. IMP.
Reverse. TERTIVS. LEG. F. G.
2. Clodius. *Head.* C. CLODIVS. P.
Reverse. A female figure. VESTALVS.
3. Augustus. *Head.* Legend defaced.
Reverse. Figure of Jupiter. PONTF. MAXIM.
4. Vespasian. *Head.* IMP. TITVS. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M.
Reverse. Defaced.
5. Domitian. *Head.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERMANNI.
REX.
Reverse. IMP. XXI. COS. XV. GENSPEL.
6. Antoninus. *Head.* IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG.
Reverse. Figure of Ceres. PROVID. DEORVM.
7. Julia Domna. *Head.* IVLIA. DOMNA. AVG.
Reverse. Figure of Venus. VENERI. VICTR.
8. Geta. *Head.* P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT.
Reverse. Defaced.
9. Gordianus. *Head.* IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AVG.
Reverse. Figure of Jupiter. IOVI. CONSERVATORI.
10. Same. *Head.* IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG.
Reverse. P. M. T. R. P. II. COS. P. P.

Table II. ROMAN, *Brass and Copper.*

1. Agrippa. *Fine Head* of Agrippa. M. AGRIPPA. LV. F. COS. III.
Reverse. Fine head of Julius Cæsar. DIVI. IVLI.
2. Antonia. *Head.* Female. ANTONIA.
Reverse. A figure. CLAVDIVS. C. S. C.
3. Vespasian. *Head.* IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS.

4. Trajan. *Head.* IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. &c.
Reverse. A figure. FELICITAS. AVGVSTI.
5. Antoninus. *Head.* Legend partly defaced. ANTONINVS.
6. Faustina. *Female Head.* DIVA. FAVS.
Reverse. A female figure. Legend defaced.
7. Same. *Female Head.* Legend partly defaced. FAVSTINA. AVG. PII. AVG.
8. Commodus. *Head.* Legend partly defaced. IMP. A. CAES. COMMODVS.
Reverse. A female figure. IMP. III. COS. II. P. P.
9. M. Antoninus. *Head.* IMP. M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TER. XXV.
Reverse. A female figure. Legend defaced.
10. Same. *Head.* IMP. M. ANTONINVS. Partly defaced,
Reverse. A female figure. Legend defaced.
11. Gordianus. *Head.* IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG.
Reverse. A figure. VIRTVS. AVG.
12. Same. *Head.* IMP. GORDIANUS. Defaced.
Reverse. Sitting figure. Legend defaced.
13. Same. *Head.* IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG.
Reverse. Figure. AETERNITATE. AVG.
14. Philippus. *Head.* IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG.
15. Valerian. *Head.* IMP. CAES. ::: VALERIAINO. AVG. GER. DAC.
Reverse. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI.
16. Same. *Head.* Similar to the above and the same legend much defaced.
- 17 to 30. Fourteen coins illegible.
31. Gallienus. *Head.* GALLI. Defaced. *Reverse.* Defaced.
32. Posthumus. *Head.* IMP. C. POSTHVMVS. PII. AVG.
33. M. A. Claudius. *Head.* CLAVDIVS. AVG.
Reverse. Figure of Jupiter. IOVI. VICTORI.
34. Same. *Head.* DIVO. CLAVDIO. Legend defaced.
35. Aurelian. *Head.* IMP. AVRELIANVS. AVG.
Reverse. Two figures. CONCORDIA.
36. Maximienus. *Head.* MAXIMIENVS. NOBIL. CAES.
- 37 to 51. Constantine. Fifteen coins of Constantine.
- 52 to 57. Gratian. Six coins of GRATIANUS. Mostly defaced.
- 58 to 63. Six small coins illegible.

Table III. GERMANY, &c. Silver.

1. Imperial	Coins. Crown of Ferdinand III.	1651
2.	Small coin Leopold	1670
3.	Crown of same	1692
4.	Small coin of same	1694

6. Imperial. Coins. Of Maria Theresa. 1751
7. Same 1752
8. Small coin P. Leopold, D. P. P. R. H. date unknown.
9. Medals. On the coronation of Charles VI. 1711, large.
10. Of Fred. Aug. Rex. Elector 1711, small.
11. On death of Charles VII. 1745.
12. Large medal on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 1748
13. Small, on the same event.
14. On the same, 1748.
15. Silesia. On the death of Geo. Wilm. Dux. Sil. 1765.
16. Anhalt. On the death of Leopold. P. Anhalt. Ap. 9, 1747.
17. Saxony. Coins. Crown of Johan. George. D. G. Dux. Sax. Jul. Cliv. Monti, 1625.
18. Small coin of Joh. Geo. II. 1674.
19. Brunswick. Same of the duke of Brunswick and Lun. Name illegible, 1692.
20. Osnaburg. Of Ernest. August. D. G. E. P. Osn. D. B. R. et Lunen. 1690.
21. Small coin of Georg. Lud. D. G. D. B. and L. S. R. I. E. 1703.
22. Bavaria. Coin of Leopoldus, D. G. P. R. U. E. T. Bav. M. D. E. T. R. date illegible.
23. Small coin of same.
24. Saltzburg. Crown of Jo. Ernest. I. D. G. Archiep. Sal. 1694.
25. Nuremberg. Crown, Moneta. Nova. Reipub. Norimbergensis 1694.
26. Leipsig. Small coin, II. Marien Gross, 1759.
27. Unknown. Small coin. Fredericus. D. G. M. B. D. P. N. Same. Johan. Frederick. Dux. Bel. 1674.
- 28.
29. Poland. Medal. Large medal on the coronation of Augustus. III. 1734.
30. Coins. Crown of Fred. Augustus, 1741.
31. Small coin of same, no date.
32. Prussia. Same of Frederick, 1784.
33. Sweden. Medal. Large, on the death of Charles XII.
34. Coins. Small engraved coin of Gustavus Adolphus, 1604.
35. Same of Charles XI. 1674.
36. Same, 1675.
37. Same, 1692.
38. Same, name unknown, 1742.
39. Same, of Gustavus III. 1779.
40. Denmark. Tolf. Skilling. Danske. 1711.
41. XVI. Skilling, 1716.
42. XII. Skilling, 1716.
43. Same, 1720.

44. Denmark. Coins. Same, for de, Dansk. Amerci. Insuler. 1740.
 45. XXIV. Skilling, 1753.
 46. XII. Skilling, for de Amerci. Ins. 1768.
 47. Same, 1763.
 58. Same, 1764.
 43. XXIV. Skilling, date defaced.
 74. II. Skilling of Christian, date defaced.

Table IV. HOLLAND, &c. Silver.

1. Holland. Medals. Large medal. *Head.* IOHANNES. AB. OLDEN.
 BARNEVELT.
Reverse. Heads. CORNELIVS ET IOHAN DE WIT.
 2. Large metal medal of Barnevelt.
Reverse. An inscription in Dutch.
 3. Large medal of the United provinces SÆVIS. TRAN-
 QVILLVS. IN VNDIS.
Reverse. The arms of each of the seven Provinces LVC-
 TOR. ET. EMERGO.
 4. Smaller medal. Figure of Neptune. MOTVS. PRES-
 TAT. COMPOSERE. FLVCTVS. MDCXCVI.
 5. Small medal on the marriage of the Prince and Princess of
 Orange, June 4, 1768.
 6. Coins. Large Guilder of Zealand, 1625.
 7. Dollar of 3 Guilds. of Friesland, 1625.
 8. Same 1660.
 9. Same of Guilderland, 1643.
 10. Same of Holland, 1764.
 11. One guilder piece, of Gueld, 1721.
 12. Same of Friesland, 1720.
 13. Half guilder, of Same, 1781.
 14. Six stiver piece of same date defaced.
 15. Same
 16. One piece of 2 stivers.

HOLLAND, &c. Copper.

Medals. Twenty six small medals of the United provinces, struck
 on different events, during their wars with Spain and
 France.

17. 1565. A ship. INCERTVM. QVO. FATA. FERVNT.
Reverse. SPES. ALMA. SVPER SIT.
 18. 1574. LAPIS. REIECTVS. CAPVT. ANGVLI.
Reverse. DNS. FECIT. HOC. ET. FV. MI. IN. OC. H.

19. 1575. LIBERTAS. AVREA. CVIVE. MODERATVR. HA-
 BENAS. RATIO.
Reverse. SECVRIVS. BELLVM. PACE. DUBIA.
 20. 1576. NON. PLACENT. DNO. MILITIS. OCRES. Figure
 on horseback.
Reverse. TIMENTI. DOMINVM. OLA. COOPER-
 ANTVR. IN. BONVM.
 21. 1577. AFFLICES. DOCET. VIAM. SVAM.
Reverse. LIBERAT. A. CONDEMNANTIBVS. ANI-
 MAM. EIVS.
 22. 1578. TV. SOLVS. DEVS. ET. MAGNA. FACIS.
Reverse. FIDE. DNO. ET. IPSE. EFFICIET.
 23. 1580. HOMO. PROPNIT. DEVS. DISPONIT.
Reverse. HISPANI. FVGIT. ET. PEREVT. NEMI-
 NE. SEQVETE.
 24. LIBER. REVINCIRI. LEO. PERNEGAT.
Reverse. ROSIS. LEONEM. LORIS. MUS. LIBERAT.
 25. 1582. PRODITOR. TANDEM. LVET.
Reverse. PRODITIONE. NON. ARMIS. AGITVR.
 26. 1584. O DIRVM. SCELUS. NON. MANEBIT. INVLTVM.
Reverse. PASTOREM. OCCIDIT. NE. VOS. CRE-
 DITE. LVPO.
 27. 1589. SI. NON. VIRIBVS. AT. CAVSA. POTEORIS.
Reverse. TANDEM. BONA. CAVSA. TRIUMPHAT.
 28. 1592. ZELVS. DOMINI. EXERCITVVM. FECIT. HOC.
Reverse. STENOVICO. OTMARISIA. COVORDIA.
 CAPTIS. HOSTE. REPVLISO. SEN. FÆD. PRO.
 F. F. CIO IOXCH.
 29. 1595. QVÆRERE.
Reverse. ET. TVERI. CIO IO XCV.
 30. CASTRA. CONSPEXIT. IN. SE. ADVERSARIA.
 SELVOLDA. CVM. BISLECHIO. AD. NOV.
 CIO IO XCV.
Reverse. INGEMINANDO. SVBRVET.
 31. 1596. CÆSA. FIRMABANT. FÆDERA. FORCA.
Reverse. FIDE ET CONSTANTIA.
 32. FRVSTRA. OPPVGNAT. VSQVE. DVM. PROTE-
 GIT. DEVS.
Reverse. VIGILATE. ET. ORATE. DEO. CONFID-
 ENTES. CIO IO XCVI.
 33. 1597. SOLI. DEO. HONOR. ET. GLORIA.
Reverse. ORDIN. AVSPICE. PRIN. MAVRI. DVCTI.
 HOSTE. AD. TVRNHOVTVM. CÆSO. DECEN.
 OPPIDIS. ET. TRIBVS. ARCIBVS. EXPVG. ET.
 TOTA. CIS. RENI. DITIONE. PACATA.
 34. 1602. ARS. GRAVE. TOLLIT. ONVS.
Reverse. INDVSTRIA. ET. LABORE. CIO IO CII.
 35. 1603. IMPERATOR. MARIS. TERRÆ. DOMINUS.
Reverse. LUCTOR. ET. EMERGO.
 36. 1606. A serpent. DETECTUS. QUI. LATVIT.
Reverse. NON. DOR. MITASTI. ANTISTES. IACOB.

37. 1606. SERVAT. VIGILANTIA. CONCORD. CIO IO CVI.
Reverse. MODICÆ. FIDEL. QUID. TIMETIS.
38. 1607. NON. EST. COARCTATA. MANVS. DNI.
Reverse. IN. CASTRIS. CAVE. AB. OMNI. RE. MA-
LA.
39. 1608. FIAT. VOLVNTAS. TVA. CIO IO CVIII.
Reverse. FORTITVDO. BELGICA.
40. 1612. FORTITVDO. BELGICA.
Reverse. INDVCIAR.
41. 1614. TVTVM. AVDENDI. PRECIUM. OBLATA. LIBER-
TAS.
Reverse. DUCE. ALB. AVST. FVGAT. EXERC. AD.
NEOPORT CÆSO.
42. No date. NEC. ARMA. NEC. INDVCIÆ. SED. DEVS. PRO-
TEGIT. SVOS.
Reverse. ET. DOMINVS. PERFICIET. PRO. EIS.
9. APRIL.

Table V. FRANCE, *Silver.*

1. Coins.	Grand Ecu	of Louis XIV.	1762.
2.	Same		date illegible.
3.	Same	of Louis XVI.	1792.
4.	Petit Ecu or Ecu of exchange	of Louis XIV.	1702.
5.	Piece of XL Sols	of Louis XIV.	1654.
6.	Same		1713.
7.	Piece of XXX Sols		1691.
8.	Same		1693.
9 to 10.	Same		1707.
11.	Same	of Louis XV.	1720.
12.	Same		1722.
13.	Same		1723.
14.	Same		1743.
15.	Same		1761.
16.	Same of Archbishop of Toulouse for the Marine		1757.
17.	Piece of XX Sols	of Louis XV.	1720.
18.	Piece of XV Sols	of Louis XIV.	1707.
19.	Same		1711.
20.	Same	of Louis XVI.	1791.
21.	Piece of X Sols	of Louis XIV.	1660.
22.	Same		1762.
23.	Same les Isles du Vent	Louis XV.	1731.
24.	Same		1732.
25.	Piece of V Sols	of Louis XV.	1728.
26.	Same les Isles du Vent		1731.
27.	Piece of III Sols	of Louis XIV.	1675.

COPPER.

- 18 to 29. Two V Sols Pieces of the Revolution 1792.
30. Medallic coin of same, head of J. J. Rousseau.
31. Same of La Fayette. 1791.
32. Piece of II Sols 1792.
33. Same of mixed metal 1792.

Table VI. SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ITALY, &c. *Silver.*

1. Spain.	Coins.	Dollar	of Philip II.	1557.
2.		Same	of Philip IV.	1656.
3.		Same	of Charles II.	1680.
4.		Same		1689.
5.		Piece of 3 Pistarines	of Philip IV.	1636.
6.		Same	of Louis I.	1724.
7.		Pistarine	of Charles II.	1689.
8.		Pistarine	of Philip V.	1708.
9.		Same		date illegible.
10.		Half Pistarine	of Philip.	no date.
11.		Same		illegible.
12. Portugal.	Coins.	Crusado	of Peter II.	1697.
13.		Same		1700.
14.		Same	of Joseph II.	1766.
15.		Testoon	same	no date.
16.		Piece of 80 Rez.	of Joannes V.	
17.		Same	of Maria I. and Peter III.	
18.		Piece of 40 Rez	of Peter II.	
19.		Vintin. of 20 Rez.		no date.
20. Papal.	Coins.	Stamp Julio	of Clement XII.	no date.
21.		Julio	of Benedict XIV.	

COPPER.

22. Papal. Medal. INNOCENT XI. PONT. MAXIMVS.
Reverse. CLAVES. REGNI. CÆLORVM.
23. Bologna. Large Medal. *Head.* IO. DOM. CASSINVS.
ARCHIGVM. BONON. PRIMAR. ASTRON.
N. R. ACAD.
Reverse. FACTA. COPIA. CÆLI. BONON.
MDCVC.
24. Coins. Baiocco Romano. PIVS. SEXTVS.
25. Mezzo. Baiocco. same
- 26 to 29. Four. Quatrini. 1778.
30. Duetto.

Table VII. GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

1. Edward I.	Silver.	Penny, no date.	
2.		Same	
3. to 5.		Three depreciated pennies or coins, supposed between Edward I. and Edward VI.	
6. Edward VI.		Shilling	
7 to 9.		Three of the same	
10.		Sixpence	
11. Henry VIII.		Same	
12 to 13.		Two of the same	
14. Elizabeth.		Crown	
15.		Shilling	
16 to 20.		Five Sixpences	
21. Mary.		Crown of Mary Queen of Scotland	1567.
22. James.		Shilling	
23.		Same	
24. Charles. I	Gold.	Broad piece of XX shillings	
25.	Silver.	Penny	
26.		Groat	
27.		Sixpence engraved CAROLUS ET MARIA.	
28. Commonwealth.		Half crown	1656.
29.		Shilling	1652.
30. Cromwell.		Shilling	1658.
31 to 32.		Two of same.	
33. Charles II.		Crown	1668.
34 to 35.		Two half crowns	date illegible.
36.		Broad Shilling	
37.		Shilling	1671.
38 to 42.		Five three pence pieces	
43 to 44.		Two two pence pieces	
45.		Penny	1677
46.	Gold.	Half guinea. First coinage	
47. James II.		Crown	
48.	Silver.	Crown	1687.
49 to 50.		Two three pence pieces	1686 1687.

Table VIII. GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

51. William & Mary.	Silver.	Medal. Large. GUL. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISC. CANTUAR.	1688.
		Reverse. Heads of seven Bishops restored by King William.	
52.		Half crown	1692.

59. William & Mary.		Three pence	1694.
54.		Metal. Medal. Large. On the death of Queen Mary.	1695.
55. William III.	Silver.	Half crown	1695.
56.		Half noble	1699.
57.		Sixpence	1697.
58. Anne.		Sixpence	no date.
59.		Two pence	1700.
60.		Medal. Large	1704.
61. George I.		Medal on the Inauguration of George I.	1714.
62.		Crown	1715.
63.	Gold.	Noble	1718.
64. George II.	Silver.	Medal on accession of George II.	1722.
65.		On coronation Queen Caroline	1727.
66.		Small	1736.
67.		Shilling	1745.
68.		Sixpence	1757.
69. George III.		Three pence	1762.
70.		Same	1763.
71.		Shilling	1787.
72 to 73.		Two sixpences	1787.
74.		Metal. Medal on election of Wilkes	1768.
75.		Mr. Bolton's on recovery of the King	1787.
76.		Of the Prince of Wales	1769.
77.		Of William Pitt	1789.
78.		Of John Howard	1790.
79.		On the African slavery.	

Table IX. GREAT BRITAIN, &c. Copper.

1. Charles I.		Small farthing Token	
2. Charles II.		Half penny of Scotland	
3.		Same of Ireland	
4 to 6.		Three Farthing pieces	1672.
7 to 8.		Two same of Scotland	
9. James II.		Half pence	
10 to 12.		Three penny pieces	1689.
13 to 14.		Two Half pence	1689.
15.		Farthing	1689.
16 to 17.		Two penny pieces	1690.
18. William & Mary.		Half pence Ireland	1693.
19.		Same	1693.
20.		Same England	1694.
21. Anne.		Farthing	no date.
22 to 26.		Five Irish tokens	

27. George I.	Half pence Ireland	
28.	Same for America	
29. George II.	Farthing	1735.
30.	Same Ireland	
31 to 32.	Medals. Two on the capture of Porto Bello, by Admiral Vernon	1739.
33.	Of the Duke of Cumberland	1746.
34.	Medals. Of the Dutchess of Cumberland	
35.	Struck in Ireland	1754.
36. George III.	On coronation of George III. and Charlotte	1761.
37 to 38.	Two on same event, small	
39 to 40.	Two of W. Pitt, E. Chatham.	

Table X. AMERICAN MEDALS AND COINS.

1. Coins.	Massachusetts silver shilling	1652.
2 to 5.	Four of the same date	
6.	Silver three pence, same	
7.	Silver six pence of Annapolis	1783.
8. Medals.	Silver medal on the founding of Pennsylvania. Head of WILLIAM PENN. Reverse. William Penn and an Indian Chief. Legend BY DEEDS OF PEACE. PENNSYLVANIA SETTLED, 1681.	
9.	Small metal medal on the repeal of the Stamp Act	1766.
10.	Copper medal struck in Paris on the Declaration of In- dependence, July 4, 1776.	
11.	Silver medal struck in Paris on the capture of Stony Point, 15th July, 1779.	
12.	Medal of General Washington.	

INDIA, &c.

13. India.	Silver. Bengal. Rupee.	
14.	Arcot. Rupee.	
15.	Same	
16.	Fanam.	
17.	Copper. Pice.	
18. China.	Three. Caxa.	

A LIST

OF THE

BOOKS,

Which from their value or scarcity, are not to be taken out of the Library,
and of those that may be taken out under certain restrictions.

Books that are not to be taken out.

A.

ALL Newspapers—Maps, Charts, Plans, and Manuscripts.

Acts of Assembly, 399, *F.* The acts of the Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, from November 28, 1776, to April 1, 1784.

Ælian, 857, *F.* The tactics of Ælian englished by John Bingham, London, 1616.

Angelo, 651, *F.* Engravings from the paintings of Michael Angelo, of the day of judgment.—*P.*

Angeloni, 810, *F.* Angeloni historia Augusta da Guilio Cessare infino a Constantino il magno. Roma, 1641.

Anglica, 869, *F.* Heroologia Anglica. London, 1620.

Anville, *D'* 624, *F.* A complete body of ancient geography. By Mons. D'Anville. London, 1777.—*P.*

Antoninus, 648, *F.* Columna Cochlis M. Aurelio Antonino Augusto Dicata ejus rebus gestis in Germanica atque sarmatica expeditione anglyphice insculptæ. Romæ, 1704.—*P.*

Architecture, 687, *F.* Parrallele de l'architecture antique et de la moderne. Paris.—*P.*

Arrowsmith, 570, *F.* Arrowsmith's chart of the pacific ocean; drawn from a number of printed and manuscript journals, on ten plates. Lond. 1798.

Astle, 1039, *Q.* Astle's origin and progress of writing. London, 1784.

Avenuto, 642, *F.* Istoria de Fenomeni del tremoto Avenuto nelle calabrie e nell vall demone nell anno 1783, Posta in Luce d'alla reale Accademia delle scienze di Napoli. 2 vols. Napoli, 1784.—*P.*



American Numismatic
A S S O C I A T I O N

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FAX: 719/634-4085

July 7, 1993

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your article, "Earliest American Numismatic Articles," which appeared in the August 1992 issue of The Numismatist, has been selected by a panel of judges to receive Second Place in the ANA's annual Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award competition.

Official presentation of the award (a certificate and check for \$200) will be made during the ANA's 102nd Anniversary Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, at the Awards Presentation, Saturday, July 31, at 2:30 p.m. in the Baltimore Convention Center, Room 303. If you cannot be present for the ceremony, you may name someone to accept the award for you, or your award can be mailed to you following the close of the convention. Please advise us of your intentions.

Congratulations, Eric! Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards,

Barbara Gregory
Editor/Publisher
THE NUMISMATIST

cc: John J. Ford Jr.



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ASSOCIATION

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Congratulations, Eric! Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards,

Barbara

Barbara Gregory
Editor/Publisher
THE NUMISMATIST

cc: John J. Ford Jr.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Wayne Homren
1810 Antietam St.
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

January 9, 1996

Dear Wayne:

My article on the first American numismatic writing was in the August 1992 Numismatist. Your excerpt from Mease was first published by the NY Historical Society in 1821 as he stated. I was not aware it was copied in 1822 for the Saturday Magazine. See my article for details.

I hope I have been helpful. Keep digging for new data.

A copy of the present draft of the Nova Constellatio paper is enclosed. Any prompt suggestions are welcome.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized, elongated flourish extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

The
Wayte and Olga Raymond
Memorial Award

for
DISTINGUISHED NUMISMATIC ACHIEVEMENT
IN THE FIELD OF UNITED STATES NUMISMATICS

Second Place

has been awarded to

Eric P. Newman

for

"Earliest American Numismatic Articles"

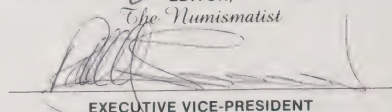
an article that, in our judgment, incorporates original and comprehensive research in the presentation of new information, data or conclusions, and which has been published in *The Numismatist*, the official journal of The American Numismatic Association, in the issue of **August**, **1992**. This certificate is herewith awarded, together with the appropriate monetary honorarium, on this, the **31st** day of **July**, **1993**, with the best wishes of the editor of *The Numismatist*, officers of the association and of the sponsor.

John F. Dowd Jr.
SPONSOR


PRESIDENT

THE AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Barbara J. Gregory
EDITOR,
The Numismatist


EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

COLORADO SPRINGS,
COLORADO—INITIAL AWARD, 1978

AP
A518

The Am. Museum
Phila. (1780's-1790's)

indices in each number

EPN has vol 10 (1791 last half) — 1st few

The Columbian Magazine

vol III 1788 - nothing

vol II 1787 p 17-73 ~~various economic articles~~
~~on paper money, interest, price~~
~~fluctuations~~ Economic

Coin of England debased almost 9%
p III

Report NY assembly on Copper Coinage

* Medals of American officers, devices & I. script
403
494-495

Vol I.

505 - resolve for Fugio

Report of a committee of the NY assembly, on the subject of copper coinage, March 5, 1787

The committee, who were directed to bring in a bill to regulate the copper coin in this state, being at a loss to determine the extent of the intended regulation — whether it was only to determine the value of the pieces now in circulation, or whether it was meant to extend to a new coinage — beg leave to lay before the house the result of their enquiries on this subject.

They find, that there are various sorts of copper coin circulating within this state; the principal whereof are: — First, a few genuine British half-pence, of George the Second, and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

Secondly, A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on the one side and a harp on the other.

Thirdly, A very great number of pieces in imitation of British half-pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed; these are generally called by the name of Birmingham coppers, as it is pretty well known they were made there, and imported in casks under the name of hardware or wrought copper.

continued

continuation

Fourthly. There has been lately introduced into circulation, a very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in New Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey coppers, and seem as if designed as a catchpenny for this market.

The following calculations will tend to shew the difference between the real and nominal value of the several kinds of coppers, that are in circulation among us.

The very best red copper in sheets may be bought, by the quantity, at the factories in England, for eleven pence sterling per pound; the expense of importation will be from 20 to 25 per cent. — this will bring the price to about two shillings York currency per pound. But copper in the mass, or old copper, which may be melted down into ingots, and manufactured in the plating-mills, so as to be fit for cutting into shillings, as coppers are called before they are milled, will not stand the purchaser more than twenty pence per pound.

continued

Forty-eight of the genuine British half pence when new, weigh one pound avoirdupois; the genuine Jersey coppers weigh each six penny weight six grains, which gives forty six and two fifths, to the pound avoirdupois. These all pass by consent without discrimination at fourteen to the shilling! Hence the following comparable values:

A lb of copper may, as above stated, be reckoned at

L. 018

A lb of genuine British Halfpence passes w/ us for

035
—
019

The difference is which is a little more than 51 percent loss

A lb. of Birmingham coppers passes with us for

043
—
027

The difference which produces a loss of near 61 percent

A lb Jersey coppers pass w/ us for nearly

034
—
018

The difference which is exactly 50 percent loss

continuation

IF the expense of coinage be deducted from the losses respectively, as above stated, the difference will shew the net loss the state sustains by the influx of the several copper coins that are current among us. What the real expense of coinage may be, your Committee have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy; the persons, who could give the best information on that subject, find it in their interest to keep the secret to themselves. It may be presumed, however, that the expense of coinage, on a considerable sum, would not amount to more than 25, or, at the most, to 30 percent. Taking it at the highest estimation, the net loss, on the three several kinds of coppers, specified in this Statement, would be as follows:

On British half-pence	36 percent
On the Birmingham	49 percent
On Jersey coppers	34 percent

(continued)

The profits that will earn to the coiners on the foregoing principles, will be as follows:

On British halfpence	57 percent
On the Birmingham	77 percent
On the Jersey coppers	54 percent

From this view of the business, we may perceive pretty plainly, there are very great profits arising from this traffic, even if we admit, that the cost both of copper and coinage, should be considerably higher than the committee has stated them.

To the printer of American Museum Nov 1787
From David Humphreys

Sir, I understand that a part, if not all of the medals which, in the course of the late war, were voted Congress, to officers of distinguished merit, and for the execution of which I contracted with artists at Paris, have lately arrived in America. But not having seen any account published of the devices and inscriptions, I presume it will not be ungrateful to the public to receive some authentic information respecting these memorials of national glory. However superfluous the publication of the correspondence on this subject, with the PERPETUAL SECRETARY of the Royal ACADEMY of INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES, might be deemed - it will not, I conceive, be improper it should be known, that this learned society, to whom a reference was made, entered on the discussion with the same alacrity, as if the subject had been designed to illustrate the actions of their compatriots, or to immortalize some glorious events in the annals of their own nation. You will be at liberty to insert in your Museum the result of their deliberations

continued

continuation of Nov 1787 letter from
David Humphreys at Mount Vernon

In our free republics, certainly, nothing should be suppressed, that can tend to awaken a noble spirit of emulation, to cherish the fine feelings of patriotism, to exhibit alluring examples for imitation, or to extend and perpetuate the remembrance of those heroic achievements, which have ennobled the era of the American revolution.

Few inventions could be more happily calculated to diffuse the knowledge, and preserve the memory of illustrious characters, and splendid events, than medals — whether we take into consideration the unperishable nature of the substance from whence they are formed, the facility of multiplying copies, or the practice of depositing them in the cabinets of the curious. Perhaps one improvement might be made. The sage and venerable Dr. Franklin, whose patriotic genius is active in old age, and ever prolific in projects of public utility, once suggested, [continued]

continued

in conversation with me, as an expedient for propagating still more extensively the knowledge of facts designed to be perpetuated in medals, that their devices should be impressed on the current coin of the nation.

[one superfluous paragraph]

Devices & inscriptions of American medals.

The gold medal for general Washington, represents the head of his excellency with this legend:

Georgio Washington, Supremo duci
exercituum, adsertori libertatis, Comitum Americana
On the reverse.

The evacuation of Boston. The American army advances in good order towards the town, which is seen at a distance, while the British army flies with precipitation towards the strand, to embark on board the vessels with which the road is covered. In front of the picture, on the side of the American army, general Washington appears on horseback, amidst a groupe of officers, to whom he seems to be pointing out the retreat of the enemy.

Legend. Hostibus primo Fugatis. On the exergue
Bostonium recuperatum, die 17 Martis, M.DCC.LXXVI.

[also described Gates gold, Greene Gold, Morgan gold, Cowpens, Wayne, Steward & de Fleury.]

made to accomplish something, but in which no conclusion was reached. As in all organizations, the symbols of the group are almost as important as its real existence. Barely one month after Sage had proposed the incorporation of the Society he again rose at a meeting on February 19, 1859, to suggest that a committee of three be appointed to draft a certificate of membership, "and an amendment was added to entrust the same committee with the duty of drawing a plan for a seal." This committee was composed of William S. Frederick Mayers,¹⁷ Oliver, and Sage. These three probably did not take their work very seriously because on five separate occasions, from February through April in 1859, they merely reported "progress" to the Society. Absolutely nothing seems to have been accomplished that would present the group with a seal and certificate of membership. It was a repetition of the unfortunate attempts to secure incorporation and to find suitable quarters.

There were, however, signs of distinct accomplishment in other branches of the activities of the Society. The Society was not wealthy nor well endowed, but there were sufficient funds for the routine matters at hand. The first treasurer's report, made on May 11, 1858, listed the expenditures of the Society since its foundation at \$7.50 for printing, \$2.50 for books for the use of the officers, and fifty cents used for postage. This left a balance in the treasure of \$8.50. By the time of the second treasurer's report, made on October 13, 1859, just one week before the last meeting prior to the Civil War, the cash on hand after payment of all expenses was \$23.83, and still another \$56.00 was due in payments to the Society. Thus the total assets of the Society just before the four year hiatus from 1859 to 1864 were \$79.83.

But the small financial capacity of the Society cannot be taken as the only measure of its influence. From a very early date it expanded its membership lists by the inclusion of corresponding and honorary members. The first of the corresponding members was Charles B. Endicott of Boston who was elected at the meeting of August 24, 1858. Endicott continued his connection as a corresponding member until 1864. The first of the honorary members, unanimously elected on June 17, 1858, was Benson J. Lossing, of Dover Plains, New York, later the author of a long work on the Civil War.¹⁸ In his letter of



there were many informal groups which discussed the possibility of forming societies such as one in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1875; but, like the Buffalo group, it appears to have failed.²⁴

The Society achieved distinction fairly early as a body of men devoted to the science of numismatics. As early as the twelfth regular meeting, November 19, 1858, Mayers delivered a paper on "The Literature of American Numismatics" to the assembled group. There is no record of exactly what was contained in this first formal address to the American Numismatic Society, but it was the fore-runner of an increasing number of such papers that have continued as a series to the present day. Offers of aid and questions regarding coins and other objects began to reach the Society. Less than a year after the formation of the group Josiah Brewer of Stockbridge, Mass., wrote to the Society offering the services of his son Fisk who was in Athens and might be of aid in coin purchases and the like. Fisk P. Brewer, a nephew of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the Atlantic cable, held the position of tutor at Yale where he had arranged the numismatic collection, and he had gone to Greece to further his studies.²⁵ Presumably the Society did not avail itself of this tempting offer because of lack of funds for coin purchases, but the very fact that the offer was made is significant of rapid rise in its reputation.

The existence of a scholarly group devoted to the study of numismatics also presented the increasing number of devotees and collectors with a source from which they could seek answers to their questions. At the meeting of December 2, 1858, the Corresponding Secretary read a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati asking for information regarding a vase in which were inserted a number of silver coins. The description was inadequate, and therefore it was requested that the object be shipped to New York so that it might be examined. On January 12, 1859, a committee consisting of Frank H. Norton as chairman, and William S. Frederick Mayers and Augustus Sage as members, was appointed to investigate and to report on this problem. Close scrutiny revealed that the cup was not over 150 years old and was probably of German manufacture. Perhaps it was intended as a wine heater or muller to be set near a fire. The report of the Committee was printed in full in the local press.²⁶

which he designed. He describes these pieces in a letter to the editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, August 1867, pp. 40–41.

⁹ Augustus B. Sage, "Recollections of a Coin Collector." *American Journal of Numismatics*, May 1867, pp. 8–9, records these facts and notes that when he met Bramhall in Washington in 1867, the latter mentioned that he suffered occasionally from his wounds. Sage himself served as a colonel in the United States Army.

¹⁰ Letter of that date from Sage to Peter Cooper.

¹¹ Letter from Peter Cooper to Augustus B. Sage, May 6, 1858.

¹² Edward S. Cummings became a member of the Society on March 31, 1859, and on that same day he made a significant contribution to the coin cabinet. Aside from this one instance of serving on a committee to find suitable rooms he appears to have taken no further interest in the Society.

¹³ Mortimer S. Brown was elected to membership on January 6, 1859, and only served on this committee.

¹⁴ "Clinton Hall was the new name of the Astor Place Opera House, which had been purchased and remodelled in 1854 by the Clinton Hall Association, an organization of merchants established in 1828 to erect a building—the first Clinton Hall—for the Mercantile Library (Moses King, edit., *King's Handbook of New York City*. Boston, 2nd edition, 1893: 328)." John Kirkland Wright, *Geography in the Making. The American Geographical Society 1851–1951* (New York: The American Geographical Society, 1952), p. 42.

¹⁵ An unpublished copy of this petition which was evidently prepared in the period after the Civil War exists in the archives of the American Numismatic Society. This copy was made during the years when the Society was known as the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 1864–1907.

¹⁶ That was clearly the intention of the Directors of Cooper Institute as shown by an unpublished letter dated September 17, 1859, from I. T. Hodge, assistant Secretary of Cooper Institute to F. H. Norton. Cf. Bauman L. Belden, *Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with an Historical Sketch* (New York, 1915), p. 3.

¹⁷ William S. Frederick Mayers became a member of the Society on July 13, 1858, but he had signed the original manuscript copy of the Constitution on June 27th of that year. At the semi-annual meeting on November 3, 1858, he was elected Treasurer and he continued active in the affairs of the Society until February 17, 1859. At that time he retired from the office of Treasurer because of his imminent departure for Europe and was elected an honorary member. Mayer's death was announced to the Society November 19, 1878. In the intervening years he resided in China and fulfilled his function as a correspondent of the Society.

¹⁸ Benson J. Lossing wrote *The Pictorial Book of the Civil War in the United States of America*.

¹⁹ Letter from Benson J. Lossing to Augustus B. Sage, July 2, 1858.

²⁰ *New York Daily Tribune* (Nov. 6, 1858); *New York Times* (Nov. 11, 1858). These are short notes about the semi-annual meeting. There had been earlier ones as well because on October 21, 1858, Mayers received a vote of thanks "for causing articles in relation to the Society to be published in the public papers." See *New York Daily Tribune* (April 8, 1858), and (April 15, 1858), for notices of the first two meetings of the Society.

²¹ Letters from J. Wm. Jacobs of South China, Maine, (Feb. 25, 1859) and Peleg Pease of New Bedford, Mass., (Mar. 12, 1859) to Frank H. Norton.

²² Letter in the archives of the American Numismatic Society.

²³ Ferdinand I. Ilsley, who was elected a resident member of the American Numismatic Society on May 10, 1866, was one of the founders of this Essex County group. See the obituary

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 1858-1958

By HOWARD L. ADELSON



NEW YORK
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
1958

- ing of the Forefathers at Plymouth. Printed, 1821.
1822. Sermon at funeral of Rev. Dr. Osgood, Medford.
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1826. Memoir of the French Protestants who settled in Oxford, Mass. in 1636, &c. Printed also in vol. 11, 3d Series, Hist. Coll. 1830.
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OLD AMERICAN COINS

[The following account of some American coins, issued before the establishment of the present government, by some of the States, was furnished by Doctor JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia].

No. 1. This coin is larger than a half cent. On one side it has thirteen ribs or bars which run parallel to, and are equi-distant from each other. On the other side are the letters U. S. A. the S. being of larger size, running across the other two letters. It has no date nor any other inscription.

No. 2. On one side a head surrounded by "Georgius. Dei. Gratia. Rex." On the other side is a rose and the following inscription, "Rosa. Americana. Utile. Dulci. 1722."

No. 3. On one side a chain of *thirteen* circular links running around the face of the coin. In the centre a circle, having upon it the words "We are one," and around these words, "United States." On the other side there is a sun at meridian height, looking down upon a dial, beneath which appear these words, "Mind your business." The word "*Fugio*," and the date 1787 also appear on the same side of the coin.

No. 4. On one side the American Eagle, having on its breast a shield, with the word CENT upon it. Around the face of the Coin is "MASSACHUSETTS 1788." On the other side is an Indian at full length with his bow and arrow, and the word COMMONWEALTH.

No. 5. On one side a sheaf of wheat, and the words "PEACE AND PLENTY;" on the other, a full length portrait of Fame blowing her trumpet, and these words "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC." There is a date upon it, but the third figure is so badly done, as to leave a doubt whether it is 1784, or some earlier period.

Collections of
Mass Hist Soc

Vol VII Third Series
Boston 1838

No. 6. On one side a Sun, with *thirteen* stars around it, and the words "NOVA CONSTELLATIO;" on the other, the letters U. S. surrounded by a vignette, and the words "LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA 1785."

No. 7. Is the Jersey Half-penny, having on one side a shield, surrounded by the words "E. PLURIBUS UNUM;" on the other a Horse's head and a plough, with the words "NOVA CAESAREA, 1785."

No. 8. On one side a head and the word "AUCTORI CONNEX," on the other a female figure very much in the form of a gingerbread child, holding what may be an olive branch in one hand, and a bow and arrow in the other, with the date below it of 1787. This is the old farthing of our boyhood.

No. 9. Has on one side a head, and the words "Georgius III Rex." On the opposite side is a shield cut into quarters, containing respectively the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, surmounted with a crown, and surrounded with "Virginia, 1773." A coin similar to this was a year or two ago dug up in a garden, and with the description given of it, there was published the following history.

The following historical facts are here distinctly referred to. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, finding that Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, and fearing the ability of this feeble state to withstand this force, she sent over in a small ship, a messenger to Charles II., then an exile, at Breda, in Flanders. Charles accepted the invitation to come over, and be king of Virginia, and was on the eve of embarking, when he was recalled to the throne of England. As soon as he was restored to the crown of England, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as an independent member of the Empire. The above coin is clearly confirmatory of these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase "Old Dominion," frequently applied to Virginia.

The coin No. 2, resembles very much, one lately found in Charleston, and of which the following account was published in the Charleston papers:

CURIOUS COIN.—The workmen in preparing the foundation of St. Phillips Church, have found a Coin, the age of which is now 113 years, with the head of George the First. The inscription around which is—Georgius, D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex. On the opposite side is a Rose—the inscription, Rosa, Americana, 1722, Utile Dulci. It probably is a coin of one of the Old Thirteen Colonies. Another of these coins was found in April, 1835, in digging a garden in Washington; Pensis, bordering on Brook County, Virginia.—J. M.

← 1783 date not mentioned

← None dated 1785

"^{Conn} This is the old farthing of our boyhood"

(Va)

Rosa

Rosa

1722 coin date
113 interval
1835 date of find

Dr. James Mease
1771-1846

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*Collections of the
Massachusetts Historical
Society
Third Series Vol VII
Boston 1838*

*Dr. James Mease of Philadelphia
born 1771
died 1846
(See his initials at end of article)*

*First mention of Bar Cent
after newspaper of 1785*

*No mention of Woods Hib
or English halfpence*

~~Philadelphia 1784~~

Dalton & Hamer, Date is 1794

Coin #14

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← 1783 not mentioned

← there are no 1785 N.d. He had the usual trouble of not being able to read the 6.

newspaper
Original comment should
be located.

Rosa

Original newspaper
comment should be
located.

Ordered, That the above Motion be referred to the Board of Treasury to take order.¹

[Motion of M^r Charles Pinckney]

Whereas by the article of the Confederation the U. S. in Congress assembled are authorised to establish Courts for the punishment of piracies and felonies committed on the high Seas

And Whereas it has been the policy of all civilized nations to punish crimes so dangerous to the welfare and destructive to the intercourse and Confidence of Society ~~with death~~ in an exemplary manner. And it being consistent with that uniform system of legislation which should pervade the Confederacy in all subjects committed to the care and administration of Congress That similar crimes should be punished in a similar manner, And as the Ordinance of April, 1781, respecting the punishment of piracies and felonies has a different operation in some of the States—therefore, *Resolved* That the Secretary of the U. S. for the department of foreign affairs, be directed to report the draught of an Ordinance for instituting a court for the ~~purpose of punishing~~ trial and punishment of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas in the same manner in all the states.²

[Report of the Committee on Qualifications on the Credentials of the Delegates for Rhode Island]

The Committee of Qualifications [Mr. Abiel Foster, Mr. Abraham Baldwin, Mr. John Kean, Mr. Charles Pettit and Mr. William Samuel Johnson] Report—

¹ This motion and order is entered in Resolve Book No. 123 by Benjamin Bankson. It is also entered by Thomson in Committee Book No. 190.

In No. 36, III, folio 129, is an undated motion in the handwriting of David Howell:

"That the Secretary at War report to Congress an estimate of the expences of the Invalid establishment under the resolutions of the day of June last." This is indorsed by Roger Alden: "Sep^r 1785." It probably was made immediately after the motion of Rufus King, above.

Also, according to Committee Book No. 190, William Barton's "letters and thoughts on a mint," dated August 22, were this day referred to the Board of Treasury. A copy of Barton's plan, a printed folder by Charles Cist's press, 4 pp. folio, headed "Outlines of a plan," is among the Continental Congress broadsides in the Library of Congress.

² This motion, in the writing of Charles Pinckney, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 36, III, folio 115. The indorsement gives it this date and states that it was referred to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to report an ordinance. See *post*, October 3.

hall have good proof that
I with useful instruction.
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ted to the Emperor at the
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letters: **Gott. die. Ebre.**
of the shield, 1730. Gott.
Supposed to have been exe-
Swedish Language. Copied

Tim. Welman, Capt Benj^a
Sick, M^rs Waters, of Cap

Waters. Sailed, Capt Henry Elkins. About this time several vio-
lent hurricanes were felt in New England. One at Stepney in
Connecticut, which reached many miles, one in the government of
Rhode Island, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Presented to Winthrop a Copper Coin of Charles twelfth, of
Sweden, 7 by 9 inches. The stamps were all on one side, one in
the middle, & one at each corner. Its weight about 4 lb.

A note to Parson Diman, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen primers, signifying that
they are published to render the method of religious education more
simple.

Sept. 2. Rebecca Brown, death of husband* and son at Sea. Sukey
West died last night. Now sick, M^rs Waters.

On Thursday, Aug. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. was seen a meteor in
the north east, bearing over the Isle of Shoals, at an altitude of 30
degrees, it was large, & appeared to burst & discharge [195] a
smoke which reached at a distance from the nucleus, whose motion
was quick, & appearance several minutes. As no person of philo-
sophic observation beheld it, these circumstances are mentioned in
which the accounts from different parts of the town, & the towns
for 40 miles on our eastern coast agree. A vessel then at the Isle
of Shoals reports a discharge like a confused firing of small arms,
some in town pretend to have heard a report, &c. All agree that it
appeared large, & was attended with smoke.

About this time there was a great difficulty respecting the circu-
lation of the small copper Coin. Those of George III. being well
executed were of uncommon thinness, & those stamped from the
face of other coppers in sand, commonly called "Birmingham"†
were very badly executed. Beside these there were coppers, bearing
the authority of the states of Vermont, Connecticut, & New York,
&c., but no accounts [196] how issued, regularly transmitted
The Connecticut Copper, has a face, in general form resembling the
Georges, with this Inscription, AUCTION: CONNEC: The edge
plain, but the face fretted on one side near the edge. On the reverse
is a woman resembling the Britannia of the English Coppers with
the staff & cap of liberty in one hand & the branch of peace in the
other & shield behind, the Inscription INDE: ET: LIB: underneath
1787, & late dates.

The New York Copper is like the other excepting that it has no
fret on its face near the edges, & has the following inscriptions.
On the face, NOVA EBORAC: separated by roses. On the reverse,
VIRT. ET. LIB: underneath 1787. On the *Vermont Coppers*, a
specimen of which I have not before me, are new emblems, adapted
to their own condition. A new star appearing among the thirteen.
A rising Sun over the mountains, to denote the green mountain

*Capt. Nathan Brown, died Aug. 7, 1787, at Martinico.
†Afterwards familiarly known as "Brummagems."

boys, a name assumed in the war, & a plow below. Inscriptions forgotten. [197] Of all the executions the Vermont is the most perfect. A Mint it is said is preparing for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It may be noted that the *New York & Connecticut Coin face opposite ways.*

To remember all the Coin which passes through my hands, I note down a few Coppers of foreign Coin.

Swedish Coin. Shield, three bars, lion rampant, round four crowns. Ins. S. G. V. R. A. F. reverse, cross bearded arrows, crown above. Ins: 2. O. R. S. M. underneath, 1763. *measures*, 1 inch & 3/10^{ths}.

Cross. [] round four crowns. reverse, cross bearded arrows, crown above. Ins. 1. O. R. S. M. underneath, 1747. *measures*, 1 inch, 3/20^{ths}. Printed A. F. round four crowns. reverse as above. 1759.

Russian. A Warrior on horseback, with a Spear, piercing a prostrate Dragon, with a confused foliage. On the reverse a wreath infolding a Cypher.

[198] Plan of a Bird Cage. To have the trap bottom of a very hard wood, of twice the common thickness, & dove-tailed into the sides & glued. To have one false & moveable bottom of a wood least apt to warp, & entering on the side opposite to the trough, on account of the dovetailed bottom. That when entered into the Cage, this false bottom, shall be covered on all sides by a Groove cut into the sides, which shall be of greater thickness on that account. The false bottom shall not rest upon the true bottom, but shall play into the groove made for it. The trough shall enter on one side, & the frame in which the trough commonly is placed, shall be removed at pleasure on the other, being formed like a larger trough, & resting upon the true bottom, having a groove upon its open side in the cage to receive the end of the false bottom at the height of the groove made in the inner part of the immovable sides. The top of this frame in which the holes are made for a communication with the trough, shall also slide in & out, at the side in which the frame enters. On the sides in which the frame, & trough enter, shall the holes be made for the fountain, exactly in the middle, & near the top. The side over the place, at which the false bottom enters, & which cannot be glued upon the bottom, shall be formed to [199] take out, & be confined only with grooves for the more convenient cleansing of the Cage. The wires which compose the body of the cage shall be entirely detached from any wood, except the Head in which they meet, & from which the cage hangs. Their form shall be round, but of strait sides, & be fastened on the wooden bottom by small staples. The corners of the wooden bottom shall not be covered with wire but secured with dovetail corner pieces, extending to the wires. The sides of the wooden bottom shall be 3 inches high and of the upright wires nine, thence gently rising to the head, through which the wire passes upon which the cage hangs.

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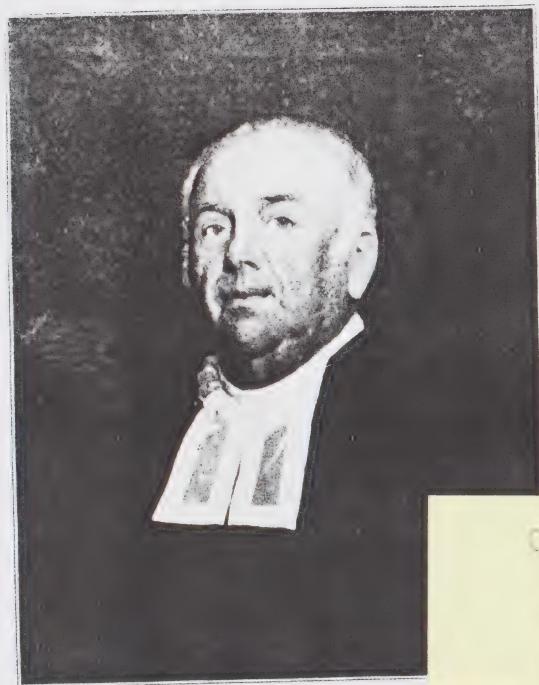
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THE DIARY

OF

WILLIAM BENTLEY, D. D.

PASTOR OF THE EAST CHURCH
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



With every sentiment of respect
your devoted friend
William Bentley

-From the painting by Frothingham, now in possession of Lawrence

Eric
ANA anthology is not
yet at our library
I added three pages
of complimentary stuff
to Fenwick's copies
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won't bring a scholar
when he reads the
deForsion citation
85% of it is in French
If you could put in that
I translate it to some
extent, let me know

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Volume 1

APRIL, 1784 — DECEMBER, 1792

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
PETER SMITH
1962

Two weeks later Treasurer Mott recorded a seigniorage payment amounting to slightly more than 11,000 coppers; the name of the agent making the payment was not recorded. The final payment, which he recorded under the heading of the original Rahway partnership, was made two weeks later, on July 3, 1788. Amounting to just over 17,000 coppers, the payment was made by one Gilbert Rindell, an associate of Ogden's. Further, in 1794 Ogden's widow sold "one coining press" to the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

It appears that reverse J varieties in states 3 to 5 were coined by Matthias Ogden at Elizabethtown, as Walter Breen suggested, but over a period that extended beyond the life of the original contract, into 1789 and even 1790. The New Jersey Assembly did not begin debating the revocation of the original legal value of New Jersey coppers for payment of state dues until the second quarter of 1790. At that time, May and June 1790, the coppers were legally rated at 15 to the shilling in all payments to the state. In New York City they passed at two to the penny in September 1789, the only state copper coinage not drastically devalued following the panic of 1789.⁴⁹ According to the committee report to the New Jersey General Assembly, Connecticut coppers could be bought at 45 to the shilling, overstruck by New Jersey types, and passed in the state at 15 to the shilling, for a profit of 200 percent. There were good economic reasons for continuing to coin New Jersey coppers beyond the contract term.

Some perplexing questions posed by the J family cannot yet be answered and must await further study. More metrological and mensural data are needed to adequately explain the "hybrid" nature of 18-J, which appears under different measuring techniques to exhibit some characteristics of both major groups discovered in the J family. More

⁴⁹ In the September 5, 1789, edition of the *Gazette of the United States*, it was reported that "... coppers with the New Jersey stamp are now current at two for a penny." The report continues "It is to be hoped that the mint masters will be so moderate as not to glut the market." This tantalizing statement suggests that New Jersey coppers were being struck at that date! The exchange rate for New Jersey coppers given in the *Gazette* is confirmed by a traveller's diary entry of September 17, 1789, which notes that "... only the Jersey coinage are current . . .," at a rate equivalent to 52 cents per hundred coppers, i.e., higher than the rate set by the New Jersey legislature three years earlier. See Douglas, *James Jarvis*, p. 45.

American Journal of Numismatics, Second Series

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

1



Second Series, continuing
The American Numismatic Society Museum Notes

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NEW YORK

1989

From p493. To the Printer of the American Museum: Sir: I understand that a part, if not all of the medals, which in the

course of the late war, were voted Congress, to officers of distinguished merit, and for the execution of which I contracted with artists at Paris, have lately arrived in America. But not having seen any account published of the devices and inscriptions, I presume it will not be ungrateful to the public, to receive some authentic information respecting these memorials of national glory. However superfluous the publication of the correspondence on this subject, with the PERPETUAL SECRETARY of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES, might be deemed—it will not, I conceive, be improper it should be known, that this learned society, to whom a reference was made, entered on the discussion with the same alacrity, as if the subject had been designed to illustrate the actions of their compatriots, or to immortalize some glorious events in the annals of their own nation. You will be at liberty to insert in your Museum the result of their deliberations.

In our free republics, certainly, nothing should be suppressed, that can tend to awaken a noble spirit of emulation, to cherish the fine feelings of patriotism, to exhibit alluring examples for imitation, or to extend and perpetuate the remembrance of those heroic achievements, which have ennobled the era of the American revolution. Few inventions could be more happily calculated to diffuse the knowledge, and preserve the memory of illustrious characters, and splendid events, than medals—whether we take into consideration the unperishable nature of the substance from whence they are formed, the facility of multiplying copies, or the practice of depositing them in the cabinets of the curious. Perhaps one improvement might be made. The sage and venerable Dr. Franklin, whose patriotic genius is active in

old age, and ever prolific in projects of public utility, once suggested, in conversation with me, as an expedient for propagating still more extensively the knowledge of facts designed to be perpetuated in medals; that their devices should be impressed on the current coin of the nation.

Under the influence of such ideas, I shall claim the indulgence of my countrymen, for bringing forward a communication, which might possibly have come more satisfactorily from some other quarter. An apprehension that the subject might remain unnoticed, is my apology.

I am, sir,
your most obedient
and most humble servant,

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Mount Vernon, November, 1787.

Devices and inscriptions of American medals.

The gold medal for general Washington, represents the head of his excellency with this legend:

*Georgio Washington, supremo duci
exercituum, adsertori libertatis,
comitia Americana.*

On the reverse.

The evacuation of Boston. The American army advances in good order towards the town, which is seen at a distance, while the British army flies with precipitation towards the strand, to embark on board the vessels with which the road is covered. In front of the picture, on the side of the American army, general Washington appears on horseback, amidst a groupe of officers, to whom he seems to be pointing out the retreat of the enemy.

Legend.

Hostibus primo fugatis.

On the extergue,

Bostonium recuperatum, die 17 Martii,

M. DCC. LXXXVI.

American Museum

Vol II No. 2

Aug 1787

Phila.

Mathew Carey

The gold medal for general Gates, represents the head of that general, with this legend :

Horatio Gates, duci strenuo, comitia Americana.

On the reverse :

The enemy's general, at the head of his army, who are grounding their arms, presents his sword to the American general, whose troops stand with shouldered arms.

Legend.

Salus regionum Septentrionalium.

On the exergue.

Hoste ad Saratogum in deditionem accepto, die 17 Octobris.

M.DCC.LXXVII.

The golden medal of general Greene represents the head of that general with this legend.

Nathanieli Greene, egregio duci, comitia Americana.

On the reverse : a Victory treading under foot broken arms.

Legend,

Salus regionum australium.

On the exergue.

Hostibus apud Eutaw debellatis, die 8 Septembris,

M.DCC.LXXXI.

The medal in gold for general Morgan, and those in silver for the colonels Howard and Washington, were to be indicative of the several circumstances which attended the victory, at the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, 1781, in conformity to a special resolution of congress.

It may not be foreign to the purpose, to add, that dyes have formerly been engraved, under the direction of dr. Franklin, for striking the gold medal for general Wayne, and the silver medals for the colonels de Fleury and Steward, emblematic of their gallant conduct in storming the

works of Stony-point, sword in hand.

These are all the medals voted by congress in the course of the war.



PROCLAMATION.

By John Burgoyne, esq. lieutenant general of his majesty's armies in America, colonel of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, governor of Fort William in North Britain, one of the representatives of the commons of Great Britain, and commanding an army and fleet employed on an expedition from Canada, &c. &c.

THE forces entrusted to my command, are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle with the numerous armies and fleets

Humphrey's Letter
Description of
Devices on
medals

citation ON Back
of copy

managing. To the eyes of the temperate part of the public, and the breaths of suffering thousands, in the provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God, in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution, and torture, unprecedented in the inqui-

The gold medal for general Gates, represents the head of that general, with this legend :

Horatio Gates, duci strenuo, comitia Americana.

On the reverse :

The enemy's general, at the head of his army, who are grounding their arms, presents his sword to the American general, whose troops stand with shouldered arms.

Legend.

Salus regionum Septentrionalium.

On the exergue.

Hoste ad Saratogum in dedicationem accepto, die 17 Octobris.

M.DCC.LXXVII.

The golden medal of general Greene represents the head of that general with this legend.

Nathanieli Greene, egregio duci, comitia Americana.

On the reverse : a Victory treading under foot broken arms.

Legend,

Salus regionum australium.

On the exergue.

Hostibus apud Eutaw debellatis, die 8 Septembris,

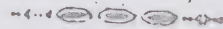
M.DCC.LXXXI.

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By John Burgoyne, esq. lieutenant general of his majesty's armies in America, colonel of the queen's regiment of light dragoons, governor of Fort William in North Britain, one of the representatives of the commons of Great Britain, and commanding an army and fleet employed on an expedition from Canada, &c. &c.

THE forces entrusted to my command, are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which already display in every quarter of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly fought, the mercy of the king.

The cause in which the British arms is thus exerted, applies to the most affecting interests of the human heart ; and the military servants of the crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the constitution, now combine with love of their country, and duty to their sovereign, the other extensive incitements, which form a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and the breasts of suffering thousands, in the provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God, in his displeasure, suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation.

Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution, and torture, unprecedented in the iniqui-

cured their acceptance by privately paying each Indian two dollars. Charges of bribery were preferred against him, but were dismissed by the secretary of the interior, who reimbursed him for the \$2,800 he had paid the Indians.

Mears continued his toll-road building and operated freighting outfits and pack trains. Then he began railroad construction, building the Rio Grande Southern and the Silverton Northern railroads in southwestern Colorado. He also acquired an interest in certain mining and smelter properties in the district. In 1884 he was elected to the Colorado legislature and continued for many years thereafter as an important influence in the Republican party of the state. He accumulated a fair-sized fortune, much of which was lost in the panic of 1893. His last railroad venture was the building of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad in Maryland. He spent his last years in California where he developed ranch and hotel property. In 1870 he had married Mary Kampfschulte, by whom he had two daughters. His portrait appears in one of the stained-glass windows of the Colorado Capitol and a historical tablet is set in the granite wall of the mountain beside one of his picturesque pioneer roads in the San Juan Mountains near the present town of Ouray, Colo. He died at Pasadena, Cal.

[Sidney Jocknick, *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colo. and Campfire Chats with Otto Mears, the Pathfinder* (1913); *The Colo. Bluc Book*, 1891; *Ann. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs . . . for the Year 1881*; W. F. Stone, *Hist. of Colo.*, vol. IV (1919); J. C. Smiley, *Hist. of Denver* (1901); J. H. Baker and L. R. Hafen, *Hist. of Colo.* (1927), vol. V; *Daily Press* (Montrose, Colo.), Aug. 30, 1926; *Denver Post*, June 24, 1931; *Rocky Mountain News*, June 25, 1931; information as to certain facts from Mears's daughter, Mrs. J. R. Pitcher, and from his associates.]

L. R. H.

MEASE, JAMES (Aug. 11, 1771-May 14, 1846), physician, scientist, and author, the son of John and Esther (Miller) Mease. was born in Philadelphia, Pa. His father was a wealthy shipping merchant and a Revolutionary patriot. James entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1784 and after graduating in the College in 1787, began a course in the medical school of the same institution, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1792. In August 1790, while he was still a student, he published an article on hydrophobia in the *American Magazine*. When he prepared his thesis for his medical degree, he enlarged the same subject in his *Inaugural Dissertation on the Disease Produced by the Bite of a Mad Dog or Other Rabid Animal* (1792). The essay was dedicated to Benjamin Rush, who had been one of his professors. In 1808 he published in the *Philadelphia Medical Museum* (vol. V, no. 1) a paper revealing the quackery practised in

connection with diseases produced by the bites of snakes and mad dogs. During the War of 1812 he served as a hospital surgeon (Sept. 2, 1814-June 15, 1815). He became identified with many of the organizations of Philadelphia. He was one of the managers of the "Company for the Improvement of the Vine," in connection with which he developed a vineyard, and he was a leader in the organization of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Many of his papers were read before the American Philosophical Society to which he was elected in 1802 and which he served from 1824 to 1830 as curator and from 1832 to 1836 as councilor. He was one of the founders and first vice-president of the Philadelphia Athenaeum.

Mease wrote, edited, or compiled several medical works, although he is principally remembered for his contributions to literature unidentified with his profession. Of his printed works, his *Picture of Philadelphia* (1811) is best known, but his *Geological Account of the United States* (1807), a physical and commercial geography, was a valuable compilation and a pioneer work in its field. He edited *The Surgical Works of the Late John Jones, M.D.* (1795); the first American edition of *The Domestic Encyclopedia* of A. F. M. Willich (1803-04); and *Archives of Useful Knowledge* (2 vols., 1811-12). In addition, he wrote *An Address on the Progress of Agriculture* (1817); *Address on the Subject of Establishing a Pattern Farm in the Vicinity of Philadelphia* (1818); "Description of Some of the Medals Struck in Relation to Important Events in North America," published in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* (vol. III, 1821); *Observations on the Penitentiary System and Penal Code of Pennsylvania* (1828); *On the Utility of Public Loan Offices and Savings Funds by City Authorities* (1836); and *Thermometrical Observations as Connected with Navigation* (1841). He married Sarah, daughter of Pierce Butler [q.v.], United States senator from South Carolina in the First Congress, July 3, 1800, and their two sons, in order to secure an inheritance, later had their names changed to Butler. One of these, Pierce Butler, married Frances Anne Kemble [q.v.], actress and poetess. Mease died in Philadelphia and lies buried in the ground of the Third Presbyterian Church in that city.

[J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.* (1884), vols. I and II; H. A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage, *Am. Medic. Biogs.* (1920); Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians* (1859); *Univ. of Pa.: Biog. Cat. of the Matriculates of the Coll., 1749-1893* (1894); *The Athenaeum of Phila.* (1884); *Poulson's Am. Daily Advertiser*, July 7, 1800; *North American* (Phila.), May 15, 1846.]

J. J.

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On the Trail of the Bar Copper

continued from page 1129

colonial coins and editor of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the "Red Book"). Bressett explained that there simply was nothing known about the Bar piece and that "it is anyone's guess as to where it was made." He added that the coin was mentioned in the December 19, 1785, issue of the Trenton, New Jersey, *Gazette*. He thought these pieces may not have been coins, but tokens or patriotic medals to be carried proudly and spent on occasion as a half cent/farthing substitute. Further, he said the workmanship was better than anything in the United States at the time—that it "most likely" was from Birmingham, and that anyone could have cut the simple die.

Meanwhile, I hunted for additional information in books and periodicals. I borrowed all the issues of the *Colonial Newsletter* from the Early American Coppers library—a stack about 3 feet high. The result? I found absolutely no mention of the Bar copper.

Of course, in researching any U.S. coinage, I could not neglect to consult the works of the late Walter Breen. His *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* included this reference attributed to the New Jersey *Gazette* of November 12, 1785:

A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is

probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable [sic] as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty.

Note that Breen refers to the November 12, 1785, issue of the New Jersey *Gazette*, while Bressett spoke of the December 19, 1785, publication. Breen also said the designer/engraver was George Wyon III and that the piece was minted by "Wyon's, Birmingham" (remember, other experts I contacted doubted the Wyons had anything to do with it), quoting Sylvester Crosby. Crosby, in turn, quoted Charles Bushnell, a New York collector and writer. I have found no record of where Bushnell got his information. Crosby published in 1875; Bushnell would have been 49 that year.

After receiving microfilm of the New Jersey *Gazette* through inter-library loan at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, I diligently read all issues from 1783 to 1786 and found the referenced article dated December 19, 1785. Apparently Breen was wrong and Bressett right. As a matter of fact, no issue of the *Gazette* was published on November 12 (it was published fortnightly).

The article notes that the buttons are nearly as "valuable" as the coppers, whereas Breen says they are nearly as "variable" as the coppers. None of this, however, told me anything definitive about the Bar copper's country of origin, designer or mint. However, following are some interesting tidbits I found in the course of my research.

- Mease, James, M.D. "Old American Coins." *Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (3rd series, vol. vii, 1838). According to Eric

Newman, this is the earliest article on numismatics. The Bar copper is mentioned.

- Dickeson, Montroville W., M.D. *American Numismatic Manual* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1859). On page 89 it is claimed that the pieces were struck "in Cherry street in Philadelphia," by Mr. Harper, who is known for producing the Jefferson Head cent pattern. Dickeson also made struck copies.

- *Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint* (Philadelphia: A.M. Smith, 1885). The Bar copper is mentioned on page 69.

- *The Coin Collector's Journal*, May 1887. The author says Bushnell is an unreliable authority and doubts the Bar copper is a colonial issue.

- Hancock, Virgil, and Larry Spahnauer. *Standard Catalog of Counterfeit and Altered United States Coins* (New York: Sanford J. Durst, 1979). The authors say the Bar copper is believed to be the work of Thomas Wyon and coined in Birmingham.

- Stewart, Frank H. *History of the First United States Mint: Its People and Its Operations* (Lawrence, MA: Quartermaster Publications, 1974 reprint of 1924 edition). Stewart quotes a New Jersey newspaper article dated November 12, 1785, much like the Trenton article. However, the New Jersey *Gazette* is not specifically named. As in Breen, the description "valuable" appears as "variable."

- Yeoman, R.S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 48th ed. (Racine, WI: Whitman Publishing Company, 1995. Kenneth E. Bressett, editor). The entry for the Bar copper mentions Thomas Wyon and Birmingham, England.

Let me summarize my findings. I did not learn the Bar copper's country of origin, nor its designer or mint. Most writers believe the piece

came from Birmingham, England; however, one expert claims it came from Philadelphia.

Those who believe the design originated in Birmingham are divided. Some attribute the piece to a member of the Wyon family, others specifically to George Wyon III, still others to his son Thomas. Some say the work is too crude for the Wyons.

The expert who believes it was designed in Philadelphia also thinks it was struck under the direction of the designer. Among those researchers who lean toward Birmingham, one says it was struck at "Wyon's Mint," the rest are not specific. (Other factories were capable of handling the job.)

Although I have accumulated a lot of paperwork, I have not eliminated any of the dead ends or differences of opinion. Where do I go from here? I believe the discrepancies in the references to newspaper articles indicate that more than one New Jersey newspaper was quoted. That avenue deserves to be studied. The credibility of the Cherry Street reference could be checked through contemporary Philadelphia newspapers. Similarly, New York papers should be searched for the source of the New Jersey editors' quotes. If a date could be pinned down, ships' manifests should be scanned.

The task of finding more details about the Bar copper does not appear to be an easy one. Numismatists who enjoy solving mysteries may want to follow up some of the leads mentioned above. We might be able to add to the scant information available to collectors of colonial issues. •

Harry Colborn began collecting in the 1970s and now specializes in late-date large cents (1840-57). An ANA member since 1988, he is a 20-year member of Early American Coppers.

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<http://www.maineantiquedigest.com/articles/mar06/medals0306.htm>

FREDERICK S. W. MAYERS

Frederick S. W. Mayers' "The Literature of American Numismatics" is widely regarded as the first such article published in the U. S. A piece by David T. Haberly of the University of Virginia includes some interesting biographical information on Mayers. Haberly cites Joel Orosz's 2001 article on Mayers' groundbreaking work in *The Asylum* (v19n2), as well as Pete Smith's 2004 *Asylum* article, "William Frederick Mayers: A Flashing Star." (v23n3):

Haberly writes: "The author of "The Gaucho" can be firmly identified as William S. Frederick Mayers, who published two other articles in the *Atlantic*:

"El Llanero," in February of 1859, and "In the Pines" in May of that year. The first is a biography of José Antonio Páez, the hero of Venezuelan Independence, while the second—an account of the author's visit to the New Jersey Pine Barrens—is frequently cited as the first appearance in print of the "Jersey Devil," the legendary monster who is said to haunt the area.

Mayers was born in Tasmania in January of 1831, the son of a colonial chaplain, and was educated in Marseilles (Pollard); he may have spent time in Spain. There are a few spelling errors in his summary of Facundo, but it is obvious that Mayers read Spanish accurately and easily. Both "The Gaucho" and "El Llanero" make it clear that Mayer was eager to show off his Spanish.

It is unclear when Mayers arrived in New York, but by 1858, when he was twenty-seven years old, he had formed ties to important members of the North American establishment. Over the next months, he placed his three articles in the *Atlantic*—no mean feat for an unknown young writer. Another of Mayers's interests was numismatics, and in 1858 he was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the American Numismatic Society (Adelson 25-30, 314; Orosz).

Mayers resigned as treasurer in February of 1859, sailing shortly thereafter for China; the British Foreign Office had contracted him as an interpreter of Chinese—yet another of his languages. Mayers rose quickly in the British diplomatic service in China, and eventually became Secretary of Legation in Peking and one of the most distinguished British sinologists of his time. In 1878, when Mayers died of typhoid fever in Shanghai, he was only forty-seven years old (Pollard, Smith)."

To read the complete article, see:
<http://www.lehman.cuny.edu/ciberletras/v14/haberly.htm>

BOOK REVIEW: FOR WANT OF GOOD MONEY

Monday, March 20, 2006 America Online: EricNumis

*E. Sylum
Vol 9 # 12*

*Earliest American
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The Extremely Rare 1870 Edition of Maris

448 Maris, Edward. *VARIETIES OF THE COPPER ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT IN THE YEAR 1794. SECOND EDITION.* Philadelphia: Printed by William K. Bellows, Corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley, 1870. 16 pages. Small octavo: 188 x 120 mm. Original printed light salmon paper covers, featuring a woodcut of a 1794 cent on the lower front cover. Fine. (7,500.00)

Of legendary rarity. The initial edition of this landmark — the first separately published work on large cents — appeared in 1869. In the year which had elapsed since the appearance of the first edition an additional four new varieties had been discovered. All were duly noted in the new edition, a number of errors in the text were corrected and an attempt was made to gauge rarity. An additional 1794 half cent variety had also been discovered, bringing the number up to six. Given these substantial improvements, one wonders why the second edition did not reach an audience larger than that of the first. In fact, it appears to be far more rare. If one were to estimate that two dozen 1869 editions are extant (and that may be too high a number), a population of five to ten copies of the 1870 edition would probably be consistent and even that may be too high. When another copy will appear on the market is anyone's guess. The 1870 Maris, the 1881 Andrews and the 1923 Chapman are the keys to completing a large cent library. Usually at least two of the three are on the want list of the advanced specialist, and of those two, the 1870 Maris more often, it seems, is one of them.

449 Mason, E(benezer) Locke. *RARE AMERICAN COINS: THEIR DESCRIPTION, AND PAST AND PRESENT FICTITIOUS VALUES. A NUMISMATIST'S TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.* Boston: Published by Percival Gassett, 1887. 28 pages, woodcut coin illustrations. Original printed red wrappers a bit worn, marginal waterstaining, once folded. (100.00) Sigler 1698. A rare and interesting publication recording the knowledge gained by a pioneer coin dealer who was there at the birth of the popularity of coin collecting in America.

The First American Numismatic Bibliography and the Only Written Record of the First Formal Address Presented to the American Numismatic Society

450 (Mayers, William S. Frederick). *THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN NUMISMATICS. [A PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AT THE SECOND NOVEMBER MEETING].* New York: In *Norton's Literary Letter*, comprising *American Papers of Interest upon Numismatics and Medals, and a catalogue of the largest collection of Rare and Valuable Works Relative to America ever offered for sale*, No. 3, 1859. 66, (22) pages, woodcut title vignette, occasional woodcuts in the text. 216 x 181 mm. Nicely bound in modern brown calf and boards, gilt, first and last page a little dusty. Mayers' bibliography comprises pages 4-7 and features woodcuts depicting both sides of four American colonial coins. (250.00)

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Kolbe Sale 12/8/91

The Extremely Rare 1870 Edition of Maris

448 Maris, Edward. *VARIETIES OF THE COPPER ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT IN THE YEAR 1794. SECOND EDITION*. Philadelphia: Printed by William K. Bellows, Corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley, 1870. 16 pages. Small octavo: 188 x 120 mm. Original printed light salmon paper covers, featuring a woodcut of a 1794 cent on the lower front cover. Fine. (7,500.00)

Of legendary rarity. The initial edition of this landmark — the first separately published work on large cents — appeared in 1869. In the year which had elapsed since the appearance of the first edition an additional four new varieties had been discovered. All were duly noted in the new edition, a number of errors in the text were corrected and an attempt was made to gauge rarity. An additional 1794 half cent variety had also been discovered, bringing the number up to six. Given these substantial improvements, one wonders why the second edition did not reach an audience larger than that of the first. In fact, it appears to be far more rare. If one were to estimate that two dozen 1869 editions are extant (and that may be too high a number), a population of five to ten copies of the 1870 edition would probably be consistent and even that may be too high. When another copy will appear on the market is anyone's guess. The 1870 Maris, the 1881 Andrews and the 1923 Chapman are the keys to completing a large cent library. Usually at least two of the three are on the want list of the advanced specialist, and of those two, the 1870 Maris more often, it seems, is one of them.

449 Mason, E(benezer) Locke. *RARE AMERICAN COINS: THEIR DESCRIPTION, AND PAST AND PRESENT FICTITIOUS VALUES. A NUMISMATIST'S TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE*. Boston: Published by Percival Gassett, 1887. 28 pages, woodcut coin illustrations. Original printed red wrappers a bit worn, marginal waterstaining, once folded. (100.00)
Sigler 1698. A rare and interesting publication recording the knowledge gained by a pioneer coin dealer who was there at the birth of the popularity of coin collecting in America.

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1859.

NO. 3.

NORTON'S

LITERARY LETTER,

COMPRISING

AMERICAN PAPERS OF INTEREST

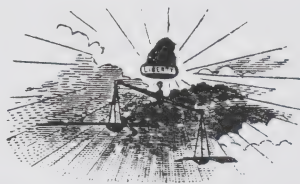
UPON

Numismatics and Medals,

AND A CATALOGUE OF THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF

RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS RELATIVE TO AMERICA

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.



CHARLES B. NORTON,
AGENT FOR LIBRARIES, APPLETONS' BUILDING, NEW YORK.
1859.

The Literature of American Numismatics.

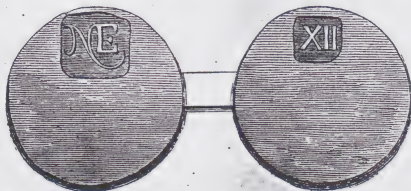
[A PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AT THE SECOND NOVEMBER MEETING.]



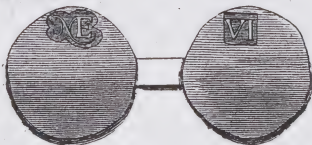
HE progress of numismatic investigation and record in the United States has of late been truly remarkable. In the general increase of attention bestowed upon all subjects of an artistic or scientific nature, which has been perceptible among us during the last seven or eight years, the important subject of the national coinage has fully shared; and while a laudable anxiety is now evinced, in many quarters, to acquire for private or public collections specimens of every accessible coin, the history of our own numismatic undertakings has received especial attention, and each successive writer undoubtedly stimulates new students to inquiry.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the American beginner in numismatic investigation, that the period to be traversed is one of little more than two hundred years. We are favored in this respect more highly than the archæologists of other countries—the students of English, French, or German numismatics, for example, or the collectors of Roman and Grecian coins or medals. One is appalled at the consideration which is involved in a resolve to master the history of any of these coinages, extending over periods five and six times longer than our own, with a really inconceivable profusion of types and variations to be studied; so that no outlay can procure a complete collection of any one national series, and no amount of inquiry reveal all the mysteries of the ill-recorded coinage. Widely different from these, our own numismatic history lies, compact and accessible, within the range of original record; and there are comparatively few facts relating to it which cannot be vouched for by contemporary authority, though, strange to say, there are some points regarding the coinage immediately following the Revolution which will in all probability never be elucidated, while we are perfectly familiar with the Mint Regulations in force during the lifetime of Oliver Cromwell.

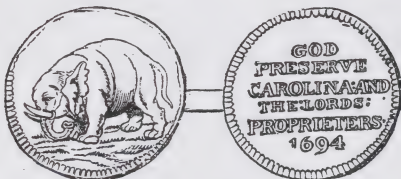
The first coinage which took place in the American colonies of Great Britain was ordained by the authorities of Massachusetts in 1652, when it was provided that shillings, sixpences, and threepences should be coined, "for forme flatt, and square on the sides, & stamped on the one side with NE, and on the other side XII^d, VI^d, & III^d, according to the value of each peece."



This issue was shortly followed by the more elaborate Pine Tree money, and very few specimens of it are known to exist. Most of these are in English collections. Twenty dollars is a low price for the NE shilling or sixpence, and the threepence has entirely disappeared.



Beside Massachusetts, others of the Colonies were endowed with especial currencies during the 17th century, though by no means to the extent that was really demanded by the exigencies of trade; and among the rarest and most interesting of these early colonial coins may be mentioned the Carolina token, or Elephant piece, so named from the design—a large elephant—on its



obverse. The reverse had the legend, God : Preserve : Carolina and : the Lords : Proprieters : 1694. This piece exists in a few collections, and is worth, in moderate preservation, from twelve to fifteen dollars. Beside these there were, as is well known, the Maryland currency, the Massachusetts Elephant piece, the Rosa Americana coppers, and one or two other colonial pieces, all of which are now quite rare.

Fifteen years ago the knowledge of American numismatics was confined to a very few individuals in the United States, and was principally to be found among English coin-collectors. England, pre-eminently the land of moneyed leisure and of energetic study, has long been distinguished by the learning of her numismatists, and the wealth of their collections; so that it is not strange if the history of our coinage could once be studied to better advantage on the banks of the Thames than in our own libraries and cabinets; but the last decade has seen a vast improvement in this respect. The number of American coin-collectors has received greater and greater accessions annually since 1850, and already Numismatic Societies have been successfully organized in New York and Philadelphia, while a third is contemplated in Boston. The awakening interest has naturally created a class of writers who especially devote themselves to the agreeable and instructive investigation of our coins, medals, and tokens, and the nucleus of an American numismatographical collection is already formed, to which, we have no doubt, valuable works will now be frequently added.

The early history of American coinage is naturally to be sought in the minute detail of facts presented by Ruding, in his *Annals of the British Coinage*, which work, an amplification of the

preceding one by Martin Folkes, affords particulars, drawn from official sources, of the successive colonial issues, and also of the proposals which were made from time to time for the supply of the colonies with convenient coins. The engravings in Ruding (republished in three volumes 4to., London, 1840) comprise every coin struck in England for the American settlements down to the period of the separation. It is only within a few years that Ruding has been superseded as the only standard authority on American numismatics, although his brief notices of our coins cease at the Revolution, since no other writer made the important subject his own. True, a work published at London in 1761, entitled "The American Negotiator; or, the Various Currencies of the British Colonies in America," by J. Wright, Accomptant, purports to give a description of colonial coins, but it is of no value as a record, and was, indeed, intended only for reference in commercial matters. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Rob't Morris, and other of our Revolutionary heroes, took a deep interest in the affairs of the national coinage, and memoranda still exist, drawn up by several of the individuals we have named, upon the establishment of the currency which is now in vogue, and a resumé of these and other propositions was given in a small pamphlet published in 1789, entitled "Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures proposed for the United States, &c." As yet, however, the true numismatic spirit was wanting, and the first actual attempts at systematic classification and record of the coins struck in or for the American colonies and United States, appear in the shape of papers to be found in the collections of State Historical Societies.

At a time when "coin-collectors" in the United States were popularly considered little better than monomaniacs, two or three gentlemen—Dr. J. B. Felt, of Salem, Mass., Mr. J. Francis Fisher, of Baltimore, and Dr. Jas. Mease, of Philadelphia—were deeply interested in the subject, and communicated the results of their investigations to societies of which they were members, or published them in a separate form. In the 3d vol. of the New York Historical Society's Collections (pp. 387—404), will be found a highly interesting paper by Dr. Mease, giving a description of 17 medals struck with reference to America; and this paper the Massachusetts Historical Society republished (Coll., vol. 4, 3d Series, 1834), together with additional particulars from the same hand concerning 33 medals presented to the officers of the war of 1812—14; and also of 4 other miscellaneous American medals.

In Vol. VI. 3d Series of the Mass. Collection, Mr. J. F. Fisher communicates a detailed description of 38 American medals, 14 of which bear the head or the name of Washington; and in Vol. VII. (1838) of the same series, a paper on Old American Coins gives some particulars regarding the Fugio, New Jersey, and Connecticut cents, the Rosa Americana series, &c., &c. These we believe to be the first distinct essays in American numismatography. In 1839, Dr. J. B. Felt's admirable work on the Massachusetts Currency was published, affording a full history of the N. E. and Pine Tree money, the Continental notes, and the coinage at Boston subsequent to the Declaration of Independence; and in 1840, Wm. W. Gouge published at New York his "Paper Money and Banking in the United States," containing some valuable information on the coinage and paper money. In the ensuing decade the interest in numismatics steadily increased, and the work of Eckfeldt and Dubois, of the Philadelphia mint, appeared in 1851, presenting a general tableau of the United States coinage, together with a glance at the contemporary coins of all other nations, the whole illustrated with very fine colored plates. A smaller work, on American Coins and Coinage, was published by the same parties at New York in 1852. It had previously appeared in successive numbers of the *Bankers' Magazine*. In 1850, Dr. O'Callaghan

presented illustrations, in his "Documentary History of New York" (Vol. III.), of the copper coins struck for this State *circa* 1790, together with an engraving of the great *Libertas Americana* medal, and the Washington Cent of 1788; and in the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. III., Boston, 1857, the Diaries of John Hull, Mint-Master and Treasurer of Massachusetts Bay in 1652, are reprinted, together with a memoir of the diarist and engravings of the Pine Tree coins. Within the last few years, moreover, American numismatics have been the subject of frequent discussions in the periodical press. Not until 1858, however, did a work appear devoted exclusively to American coins. The "Historical Account of American Coinage," by John H. Hickox, was published at Albany, N. Y., in August last. This work contains plates of early American coins, and was gladly received by numismatic students. The mention of one more work will complete our catalogue. This is the "History of American Tokens," published in 1858, by Mr. Bushnell, of New York, containing plates and much very valuable descriptive matter. We understand that a very elaborate and comprehensive work on American Coinage is to appear shortly at Philadelphia, and that Mr. Bushnell has a similar treatise in preparation; but these cannot yet be considered as portions of our subject. A few catalogues have of late been issued by dealers, which are valuable as standards of price; and Mr. Mickley, of Philadelphia, recently published a list of American copper and silver coins, with degrees of rarity attached, which is a useful *vade mecum* to the collector. We understand that a more extensive catalogue is in preparation. A few years more will undoubtedly greatly enlarge our list, and fill up the deficiencies still existing in American numismatography.



SPECIMEN OF MARYLAND COIN.

Description of some of the Medals struck in relation to Important Events in North America, before and since the Declaration of Independence by the United States. By James Mease, M. D. Honorary Member of the New York Historical Society. From the 3d Vol. of the Collections of the New York Historical Society.—1821.

1. OCCASION.—Settlement of Pennsylvania. Silver.

Face—A head of William Penn.

Legend—William Penn—Born 1644, died 1718.

Reverse. Device—Penn standing: his left hand on his walking cane, and shaking hands with an Indian Chief, who is holding a bow in his left hand.

Legend—By Deeds of Peace.

Exergue—Pennsylvania, settled 1681.*

2. OCCASION.—In honour of the late General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for destroying the Kitanning Indians towns. Silver.

Device—An officer followed by two soldiers: the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground Indian houses are seen in flames.

Legend—Kitanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September 8, 1756.

Reverse. Device—The arms of the corporation of Philadelphia. These consisted of four devices: on the right hand, a ship under full sail: on the left, a pair of scales equally balanced: on the right, above the ship, a wheat-sheaf: on the left, two hands locked.

Legend—The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia.

The district including the site of the battle fought between Gen. (then Col.) Armstrong's troops and the Indians, is now called "Armstrong County," and contained in 1812, according to the official census by the marshal of Pennsylvania, 6,413 inhabitants.

I read the copy of Col. Armstrong's letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, (Wm. Denny) in one of the books of public documents in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and can assure the Society, that the following account contains all the essential particulars of the action. The letter is very long, and minutely details the progress of his march, and the occurrences that took place during the expedition. The account is taken from "Franklin and Hall's Pennsylvania Gazette of September 23d, 1756."

"Saturday last, arrived an express from Col. Armstrong, of Cumberland county, with advice that he marched from Fort Shirley, on the 30th past, with about 300 of our provincial forces, on an expedition against Kitanning, a town of our Indian enemies on the Ohio, about 25 miles above fort Duquesne (Pittsburg.) On the third inst. he joined the advanced party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks town; and on the seventh, in the evening, being within 6 miles of Kitanning,

* I am not informed by whose authority this medal was struck. It is preserved in the cabinet of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

the scouts discovered a fire in the road, and reported that there were but three or at most four Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprising those Indians at that time, lest if one should escape, the town might be alarmed; so Lieut. Hogg with twelve men was left to watch them, with orders not to fall upon them till daybreak: and our forces turned out of the path, to pass by their fire without disturbing them. About three in the morning, having been guided by the whooping of the Indian warriors at a dance in the town, they reached the river, 100 perches below the body of the town, near a corn field, in which a number of the enemy lodged out of their cabins, as it was a warm night. As soon as day appeared, and the town could be seen, the attack began in the corn field, through which our people charged, killing several of the enemy, and entered the town. Captain Jacobs, the chief of the Indians, gave the war-whoop and defended his house bravely through loop-holes in the logs, and the Indians generally refusing quarters although offered to them, declaring they were men, and would not be prisoners. Col. Armstrong (who now received a wound in his shoulder by a musket ball,) ordered their houses to be set on fire over their heads, which was immediately done; when the Indians were told that they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them replied, "he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died;" and as the heat approached, some began to sing. Some, however, burst out of their houses, and attempted to reach the river, but were instantly shot down. Capt. Jacobs, in getting out of a window, was shot, as also his squaw, and a lad called the king's son. The Indians had a number of fire arms in their houses, loaded, which went off in quick succession as the fire came to them; and quantities of gunpowder which had been stored in every house blew up from time to time, throwing some of their bodies a great height in the air. A body of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, fired on our people, and were seen to cross the river at a distance, as if to surround our men; they collected some Indian horses that were near the town, to carry off the wounded; and then retreated without going back to the corn field to pick up those killed there in the beginning of the action. Several of the enemy were killed in the river, as they attempted to escape by fording it: and it was computed that in all between thirty and forty were destroyed. Eleven English prisoners were released, and brought away, who informed the colonel, that besides the powder, (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten years war with the English) there was a great quantity of goods burnt, which the French had made them a present of but ten days before. The prisoners also informed, that that very day, two bateaux of French Indians were to join Capt. Jacobs to march and take fort Shirley, and that 24 warriors had set out before them, the preceding evening, which proved to be the party that kindled the fire the night before: for our people returning, found Lieut. Hogg wounded in three places, and learnt that he had in the morning attacked the supposed party of three or four, at the fire place according to order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them however at the first fire, and fought them an hour, when having lost three of his best men, the rest, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the enemy pursuing. Capt. Mercer being wounded in the action, was carried off by his ensign and eleven men, who left the main body in their return, to take another road."

Annexed, is a return of the killed and wounded, and the names of the released prisoners. Capt. Mercer (*) with twenty-three persons, and four released prisoners afterwards returned safe.

The Corporation of Philadelphia, on the 5th January, 1757, addressed a complimentary letter to Col. Armstrong, thanking "him, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct, and presented him with a piece of plate, besides the silver medal. A silver medal was also presented to each of the commissioned officers, and a small sum of money to be disposed of in the manner most agreeable to them."

3. OCCASION.—Promoting peace with the Indian tribes.

Device—A head of George II.

(*) Believed to be General Mercer of the U. S. army, who died near Prince George, of the effects of wounds received in the battle at that town, in 1776.

Reverse, Dedecus.—A citizen and Indian seated under a tree, the former holding up the calumet of peace; the Indian in the act of receiving it. A fire, as usual on such occasions, is between them. The sun is in the zenith.

Legend.—Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our fathers with peace.—1757.

The medals were struck at the expense of the Society (chiefly composed of the religious society called Quakers) formed for the purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The gentleman (*) to whom I owe the knowledge of this fact says further, "I well remember the striking of those medals by my father. They were executed in silver and presented to the Indians by the Society. The appropriate inscription on the reverse, is truly characteristic, and may serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days."

4. OCCASION.—Evacuation of Boston by the British troops, in 1776. Gold.

Face.—The head of General Washington.

Legend.—Georgio Washington supremo duci, exercituum adsertori libertatis. Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—Troops advancing towards a town which is seen at a distance. Troops marching to the river. Ships in view. General Washington in front, and mounted, with his staff, whose attention he is directing to the embarking enemy.

Legend.—Hostibus primo fugatis.

Exergue.—Bostonium recuperatum Die Martii MDCLXXVI.

This medal was ordered to be struck by a resolve of Congress, of March 25th, 1776, and to be presented to Gen. Washington. A vote of thanks was also passed to him, "the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston."

5. OCCASION.—Surrender of Lieutenant General Burgoyne and his army, at Saratoga, New York. Gold.

Face.—A head of General Gates, in profile.

Legend.—Horatio Gates duci strenuo. Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—Gates and Burgoyne in front of the American and British troops. Burgoyne in the act of presenting his sword to Gates. The Americans on the right, with arms shouldered, and colours flying. The British on the left, in the act of grounding their arms, and laying down their colours. Between the two generals are a drum and stand of colours.

Legend.—Salus regionum septentrionalis.

Exergue.—Hoste ad Saratogam in Dedition.—accepto.—Die Oct. MDCCCLXXVII.

This medal, which weighs 10 half Joannes, (†) was ordered by a resolve of Congress of Nov. 4, 1779, which stated the particular details of Burgoyne's

(*) Mr. Joseph Richardson, assayer of the mint of the United States. Mr. R.'s father was a silversmith in Philadelphia, and the son of one of the original settlers of the province under William Penn. Mr. R. informed me that the original dies of the medals for "Col. Armstrong," and for "promoting peace with the Indians," were in his possession, and permitted me to have some medals struck from them. One of each is deposited in the cabinet of the Historical Society.

(†) Med. Repos. New York, vol. 4, p. 307.

army and detachments from it. Journals of Congress 1777, p. 472. The reader is referred to "a state of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons, by Lieut. General Burgoyne, London, 1780," for a variety of interesting details of the march, repeated battles, and progress from Canada to Saratoga of the British army—to the British Annual Register for 1779, p. 149; also to "General Wilkinson's Memoirs," for many particulars never before published of that expedition, and of the capitulation of General Burgoyne: see also Gates' Life in the Port Folio, new series, vol 2d. with a plate of the medal.

6. OCCASION.—Capture of the *Serapis*, English frigate, Captain Pearson, by the *Bon Homme Richard*, Captain John Paul Jones.

Face.—Head of John Paul Jones, a good likeness.

Legend.—Joanni Paulo Jones, classis prefecto. Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—Two frigates engaged yard-arm and yard-arm: the English ship severely battered in the sides. Another ship lying across the bow of the British frigate.

Legend.—Hostium navibus captis, aut fugatis.

Exergue.—Ad oram Scotie xxiii. Sept. MDCCCLXXVIII.

I cannot find my resolve for striking this medal. It was probably struck by the French government. The one I saw was of copper. Considering that Jones fought under the American flag, and that the victory over the *Serapis* was highly honourable to our country, he certainly deserved a medal. He had besides made several other captures, and had done great injury to the British. The action between the *Richard* and the *Serapis* was very severe, and lasted four hours. Jones' account of it, and a journal of his naval exploits, may be seen in Niles' Register, (Baltimore) vol. 2d, p. 296. Capt. Pearson's is inserted in the British Annual Register, Lond. 1779.—See also Clarke's Naval History of U. States. The *Serapis* carried 44 guns on two decks, the lower battery consisted of 18-pounders; and the Countess of Scarborough, her consort was a new ship of 22 guns. Jones' ship, the *Richard*, he says, only carried 34 12-pounders. The battle was fought by moonlight, off Flamborough head: to relieve himself from the superiority of his enemies, and to cover his ship from the fire of the Countess of Scarborough, Jones grappled with the *Serapis*, on which her consort ceased to fire, the captain knowing that by firing he must endanger the *Serapis*; while the captain of the Alliance, the American ship in company with the *Richard*, fired three broadsides, which did much mischief to her. She sunk two days after the action. Pearson was knighted after his exchange, and made one of the officers of Greenwich hospital. He died a few years since.

On the 27th Feb. 1781, Congress passed a very complimentary resolve expressive of their sense of the military conduct of Capt. Jones, especially in the capture of the *Serapis*; and of their approbation of the honour intended to be conferred on him by the King of France, (as communicated to them,) by investing him with the "cross of military merit;" and on the 26th June of the same year, unanimously elected him captain of the "*American*," a 74 gun ship; but he was deprived of the honour of her command, in consequence of the loss of the French ship, *Magnifique* 74, in the harbour of Boston, when Congress seized the opportunity to testify their gratitude to their good ally, by presenting him with the American to replace her. The King of France also presented him with a sword, the hilt of which was composed of gold, and bore the following flattering motto:

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STRENUO VINDICI.

(To be continued.)

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Church, Julian winners of top ANA literary awards

Literary awards were presented for the best articles published in *The Numismatist* during the American Numismatic Association's 102nd Anniversary Convention in Baltimore.

Murray Church, representing the Royal Canadian Mint, accepted the first-place Heath Literary Award. Noted numismatist R.W. Julian accepted the first-place Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award.

Church accepted a silver medal and \$250 for "The 'Canada 125' Coin Program" article published in the September 1992 issue of *The Numismatist*.

Julian's "The Early Days of the Phila-

delphia Mint, 1792 to 1795" was published in the August 1992 *The Numismatist*. Julian was presented with a certificate and \$400.

Margo Bos placed second and Alan M. Stahl placed third for the Heath Literary Award. Eric P. Newman placed second for the Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award.

Lawrence C. Korchnak was the first-place winner of the ANA's newest award, the ANA Literary Award for Paper Money Studies. His article "Ellwood City Depression Scrip" was published in the June 1992 *The Numismatist*. Korchnak was presented a plaque and \$100. Fred Schwan placed second and was awarded \$50. **CW**



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1794 Good 140.	AG \$40; Good \$50;	VS 75.	1821-P VF 150.	1821 VF 200.	1863-S AU 200.
1795 Good lettered edge 200.	VS 1823 Good \$55; VS 1823 Silly Int. XF 100.	1828-S VF 100.	1828-S VF 100.	1823-P AU 40.	1863-S AU 200.
1797 Good 120.	Good 70.	1840-1856 AG \$5; Good \$5;	1829-S VF 8.	1823-S XF 275.	1866-S AU 100.
				1824-D AU 80.	1867-S AU 100.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. VI.

OF THE THIRD SERIES.

45125

BOSTON:
AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY.
1837.

DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN MEDALS.

BY J. S. FISHER, ESQ. OF PHILADELPHIA.

MEDALS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

1. MEDAL, apparently struck in France early in the Revolution. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Head, after the Roman model, with cropped hair, having no likeness to Washington.

Legend. G. WASHINGTON, E^R., GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN AMERICA.

Reverse. Cannon, mortars, drum, trumpets, standards, &c. In the rear the beams of the rising Sun.

Legend. WASHIN : REUNIT, PAR UN RARE ASSEMBLAGE, LES TALENS DU GUERRIER, LES VERTUS DU SAGE.

2. Large Medal, struck by order of Congress, commemorative of the Evacuation of Boston. Diameter $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches. Described in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. Vol. IV. page 300.

3. A Medal apparently struck in England, in 1794. Diameter $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust of Washington in regimentals—a likeness, but a caricature,—hair dressed in the style of Frederick the Great.

Legend. GEORGE WASHINGTON, BORN VIRGINIA,—and below, Feb. 11, 1732.

Engraver's name, under the bust, BROOKS. SC.

Reverse. Inscription, in parallel lines, GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGNED 1783. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789.

4. Small Medal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust in regimentals ; a likeness, but not a very good one.

Legend. Same as in the last.

Reverse. Inscription same as in the last, and similarly arranged.

5. Small Medal. Diameter $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust in citizen's dress. On the bust Engraver's name, Lyon.

Legend. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Below, 1796.

Reverse. In the centre a scroll, on which the words REPUB :

AMERIC: Behind the scroll, a cannon, fasces and caduceus crossed—the Legend arranged round it in circles—beginning on the exterior. GEN^L. OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGNED THE COMM^D. 1783. ELEC^D. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789. RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY 1796.

6. Medal struck on the occasion of the Resignation of the Presidency, at the U. S. Mint, at the expense of Joseph Sanson, Esq. of Philadelphia. Diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Obverse. Head and bust, in citizen's dress. Not a good likeness. On the bust the Engraver's name, HALLADAY sc.

Legend. GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reverse. On an altar partly covered with drapery (on one side the shield with the national stripes) lie the sword and fasces, crossed and encircled by a wreath of laurel.

Legend. COMMISSION RESIGNED. PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED.

Exergue. 1797.

7. Medal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust, in citizen's dress. A long straight face, a bad likeness.

Legend. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Reverse. Inscription in parallel lines—GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGNED COMMAND 1783. ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789. RE-ELECTED 1793. RESIGNED 1797.

8. Medal on the Death of Washington. Diameter about 3 inches.

Obverse. Head of Washington, crowned with a wreath.

Legend. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Reverse. A Tomb and Urn. A child weeping on the urn,—and at the side an armed female Figure (Liberty?) with the shield of the United States, also weeping. On the tomb, VICTOR SINE CLADE. Surrounding and behind, arms, ensigns, &c.

Legend. HE IS IN GLORY—THE WORLD IN TEARS.

Exergue. BORN FEB. 11, 1732. DIED DEC. 14, 1799.

9. Medal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust in citizen's dress; face a likeness, but with sunken cheeks and marks of age. On the bust Engraver's initial H., and a Mint mark below oak leaf and acorn.

Legend. WASHINGTON. Born February 22, 1732. Died December 21, 1799.

Reverse. A beautiful figure of Fame flying from the land across the ocean; a wreath in her left hand, and a trumpet to her mouth;—a ship in sail, and a sun setting.

Legend. WISDOM, VIRTUE AND PATRIOTISM.

Exergue. MDCCCH.

10. A large Medal. Diameter 3 inches.

Obverse. Head and bust in Roman armor. Engraver's name on bust, WEBB.

Legend. GENERAL WASHINGTON. INSCRIBED TO HIS MEMORY BY D: ECCLESTON. LANCASTER, MDCCCV.

Reverse. In the centre the figure of an Indian Chief leaning on a bow, with an arrow in the left hand; and around him, THE LAND WAS OURS.

Legend. Arranged in rings, beginning at the outside. HE LAID THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY IN THE 18th CENTURY.—INNUNERABLE MILLIONS YET UNBORN WILL VENERATE THE MEMORY OF THE MAN WHO OBTAINED THEIR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

11. Medal of the Washington Benevolent Society.

Obverse. Figure of Liberty crowning the bust of Washington.—On the pedestal "DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY."

Legend. WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Exergue. 1808.

Reverse. Figure of a Warrior in Roman costume relieving a Beggar.

Legend. BENEVOLENCE.

Exergue. NEW YORK.

12. French Medal of the Numismatic series. Diameter 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Obverse. Head of Washington.

Legend. GEORGIUS WASHINGTON. Engraver's name, VIVIER.

Reverse. In parallel lines, NATUS VIRGINIÆ IN AMERICA FOEDERATA AN: MDCCXXXII. OBIT AN: MDCCXCIX. Series Numismatica Universalis Virorum Illustrum MDCCXCIX. Durand edidit.

13. Medal for distribution among the Indians. Diameter 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

A Bust of Washington on a pedestal—by the side branches of palm and laurel—on the pedestal a landscape is represented, on the left of which are military trophies; in the centre a man ploughing; in the rear a ship, &c. On the right of the pedestal the figure of Liberty; on the left an Indian Chief.

Legend. GEN: GEO: WASHINGTON PRESI: OF THE UNIT: STA:

Exergue. Born Feb. 1732. Died Dec. 1799.

14. Medal of Washington and Franklin. Designed by J. Sanson of Philadelphia. Engraved by Reich.

Obverse. Busts of Washington and Franklin side by side, the former in regimentals.

Reverse. Eagle descending with olive branch in his beak and thunderbolts in his talons towards the Globe, on which are the outlines and inscription, "United States." Date 1783.

MEDALS OF DR. FRANKLIN.

1. Medal apparently struck in England. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Full face of Franklin in cap and open shirt-collar—not a likeness.

Legend. B. FRANKLIN OF PHILADELPHIA, LL. D. & F. R. S.

Reverse. An oak tree struck by lightning.

Legend. NON IRRITA FULMINA CURAT.

Exergue. 1777.

2. French Medal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and Bust of Franklin—his locks flowing down over the shoulders. Engraver's name on bust, DUPRE: F:

Legend. BENJ. FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON. XVII JAN. MDCCCV.

Reverse. Figure of an Angel standing with one hand pointing to the lightning in the clouds—with the other to a broken sceptre and crown on the ground. In the rear a temple with a conductor.

Legend. ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS.

Exergue. Sculpsit et dicavit Aug. Dupre, Anno MDCCCLXXXIV.

3. Another French Medal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Same as the last.

Reverse. The motto, ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS, surrounded with a wreath of oak leaves.

Exergue. Sculpsit et dicavit Aug. Dupre Anno MDCCCLXXXV.

4. Masonic Medal. Diameter $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Fine Bust of Franklin.

Legend. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN.

Reverse. Masonic symbols—the serpent ring—carpenter's square and compass. In the centre a triangle, and the sacred name in Hebrew, &c. &c.

Legend. Les Mac : Franc : a Franklin M : de la L—des 9 Socurs
O : de Paris 5778—5829.

5. French Medal of the Numismatic Series. Diameter $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Bust. *Legend.* Benjaminus Franklin.

Reverse Legend. In parallel lines, Natus Bostonia in America An : MDCCVI—Obiit Philadelphia An : MDCCXC. Series Numismatica Universalis Virorum Illustrium.

MEDAL OF JEFFERSON. Diameter $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and Bust.

Legend. THO: JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE U: S: 4 MARCH 1801.

Reverse. Figure of Liberty holding in her right hand a spear and cap of liberty; in her left a scroll marked "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE," resting it on a rock on which is the word "CONSTITUTION." Behind are colors, drums, cornucopia, &c. From above an eagle descends with a crown of laurel, UNDER HIS WING IS PROTECTION.

Exergue. To commemorate July 4, 1776.

MEDAL OF DR. RUSH. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and Bust of Dr. Rush.

Legend. BENJAMIN RUSH M. D. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Reverse. A landscape, through which flows a river—against a tree is an open book, near which the name Sydenham—the book rests on a stone on which are inscribed the words, "Read...Think...Observe."

In the *Exergue*, A. MDCCCVIII & M. FURST SC:

MEDALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

1. Large Medal.

Obverse. The spread eagle and shield.

Legend. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Reverse. Figure of America in Indian costume, seated on bales of merchandise and delivering the cornucopia to Mercury.

Legend. TO PEACE AND COMMERCE.

Exergue. IV JUL: MDCCCLXXVI.

2. English Medal on the Occasion of the Repulse of the American Troops at Germantown.

Obverse. View of Chew's house, attacked by the Americans with two field-pieces. Name of Engraver below, I. MILTON F.

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath the name GERMANTOWN, OCT 4, 1777.

3. Medal on the occasion of the General Peace.

Obverse. The figure of a King (Louis XVI?) in his robes, pointing to a shield containing the American stripes which Liberty is suspending on a pillar.

Legend. LIBERTAS AMERICANA.

Exergue. MDCCCLXXIII.

Reverse. An armed Figure (Pallas?) striking her spear in the earth, whence sprouts an olive branch. In her left hand she holds four shields, containing the arms of England, France, Spain, and Holland. A fifth shield lies on the ground.

Legend. COMMUNI CONSENSU.

1. Silver Medal of Lord and Lady Baltimore, about 2 inches in diameter.

Obverse. Head of Cæcilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Legend. DMS. CÆCILIVS BARO DE BALTEMORE ABSOLVTVS. DMS. TERRÆ MARLÆ ET AVALONIÆ.

Reverse. Head of his Lady. *Legend.* DNA. ANNA ARVNDELIA PVLCERRIMA ET OPTIMA CONJUX CÆCILII PRÆDICTI.

2. French Medal, on the Relief of Quebec when attacked by Sir William Phipps. Diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Obverse. Head of Louis XIV.

Legend. LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. Below the head, DOLLIN. F.

Reverse. Figure, representing the City of Quebec, with turreted crown, seated on a rock, leaning on the shield of the Bourbons—a beaver at her feet—pine trees above her head—behind her the captured English flags. In the distance, the figure of a river god.

Legend. FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX.

Exergue. KEBECA LIBERATA MDCXC.

3. Medal of George I., probably intended for distribution among the Indians.

Obverse. Head of George I.

Legend. GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Reverse. An Indian shooting a deer—sun in the zenith.

4. Medal on the Capture of Louisburg. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. A prostrate female figure (France) pointing to a reversed fleur de lys, and under the weight of a globe on which is sketched the map and inscribed the names America and Canada. Immediately above the globe a scroll with the words PARITER IN BELLO, and on one side a grenadier, on the other a sailor waving his hat—in the rear the English flag—and above a figure of Fame with trumpet and crown of laurel.

Reverse. English fleet attacking the town of Louisburg, which is seen on the right hand—on the left a light-house—in the centre a ship in flames—in front a floating battery, and on it an officer giving the order to discharge the cannon.

Legend. LOUISBURG TAKEN MDCCLVIII.

5. Another Medal on the Capture of Louisburg. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Obverse. Head of Britannia, and a Trident.

Legend. O FAIR BRITANNIA HAIL.

Reverse. Figure of Victory, with garland in her right hand and palm branch in her left, standing on the prow of a vessel.

Legend. LOUISBURG TAKEN MDCCLVIII.

6. Medal in honor of Admiral Boscawen on the Capture of Louisburg.

Obverse. Head and Bust in armor, and a flowing wig.

Legend. ADML. BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON.

Reverse. View of Louisburg bombarded by the fleet. At the top of the medal LOUISBOURG.

Exergue. July 26, 1768.

7. Medal struck by the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce on the taking of Quebec. Diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Obverse. Female Head, and above it the word BRITANNIA—below a garland, through which are crossed a trident and an antique military standard surmounted by a lion. Under the trident the name SAUNDERS, under the standard, WOLFE.

Reverse. Military trophies on a tree which Victory is crowning with a wreath—holding in her left hand a palm branch. To the foot of the tree an Indian is bound.

Legend. QUEBEC TAKEN MDCCLIX.

Exergue. SOC : P. A. C.

8. Medal struck by the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce, on the taking of Montreal. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Figure of France seated under a pine tree weeping; by her side the shield, with club and axe—on the shield fleurs de lys and the letter L.—behind her (at the left), on a rock, an eagle flapping his wings.

Legend. MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX.

Exergue. SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE.

Reverse. Figure of Neptune reclining on the prow of a galley with an oar in his left hand—a beaver running up his left leg—above, surrounded by a wreath, the name AMHERST, and above the wreath, as a crest, a lion passant regardant.

In the *Exergue*, the shield of France and Indian armor reversed.

Legend. THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED.

9. Medal on the Conquest of Canada, struck by the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obverse. Head of George II.

Legend. GEORGE II. KING.

Reverse. Female figure seated under a tree weeping—a beaver creeping on the other side (left).

Legend. CANADA SUBDUED.

Exergue. MDCCLX. S.P.A.C.

10. Medal of George II. In honor of the victories of his Generals in the war with France, ending in 1760. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. Head and bust of George II. crowned with laurel—in armor, with ribbon and star of the garter.

Legend. GEORGIUS II. REX.

Reverse. In the centre shield with fleur de lys reversed, and the motto encircling it PERFIDIA EVERSA. Supporters, crowned lion and unicorn—on a scroll below, W. PITT. AUSP. GEO. II. PR. MI. Below, the date MDCCLIX. Around the medal the places and dates of the victories, with the name of the commander under each, viz.

• NIAGARA. JOHNSON. JULY 25.	CROWN POINT. AMHERST. AUG. 4.	QUEBEC. WOLFE. MONCT'N. TOWNS'D SEP. 13 & 18.
GUADALOUPE. BARING'N. MOORE. MAY 1.	LAGOS. BOSCAWEN. AUG. 19.	MINDEN. FERDINAND. AUG. 1.

11. Medal of George II. in honor of victories in the same war. Diameter $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Obverse. Head of George II. as in the last medal.

Reverse. Britannia in a triumphal car, drawn by a lion, and supported by Liberty and Justice, with their appropriate emblems—below, MDCCLVII—above the figures, in a scroll, FÆDUS INVICTUM. Around the medal, arranged as in the last, the places and dates of victories, and names of commanders, viz.

LOUISBOURGH. JUL. 27. BOSCAWEN. AMHERST.	FRONTI. AUG. 27. BRADSTREET.	DUQUESNE. NOV. 21. FORBES.
GOREE. DEC. 29. KEPPEL.	SENEGAL. MAY 2. MARSH. MASON.	
S. MALO. JUN. 16. MARLBRO'.	CHERBOURG. AUG. 16. HOWE.	

12. Medal—probably for distribution among the Indians.

Obverse. A View of Montreal, and above it the name MONTREAL.

Reverse. The name MOHIGHANS.

13. Medal struck on the repeal of the Stamp Act. Diameter $1\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Obverse. Head in profile, probably Lord Chatham's.

Legend. THE RESTORER OF COMMERCE. 1766; and underneath, NO STAMPS.

Reverse. A ship in full sail—in front of her bows the word AMERICA.

Legend. THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE.

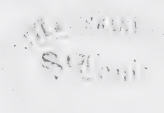
14. Medal in honor of Lord Chatham. Diameter $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Obverse. Head of Lord Chatham.

Legend. GULIELMUS PITT.

Reverse. Inscription: THE MAN—WHO HAVING—SAVED THE—PARENT PLEADED—WITH SUCCESS—FOR HER—CHILDREN.

COLLECTIONS
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.


VOL. IV.
OF THE THIRD SERIES.

H 5.123.

CAMBRIDGE:
CHARLES FOLSOM.

1834.

[The first portion of the following paper (pp. 297 — 308,) was originally published in the "Collections of the New-York Historical Society," (Vol. III. pp. 387 — 404.) By the courtesy of that Society, the Publishing Committee are enabled to insert it here, with the author's emendations, as giving completeness to Dr. Mease's subsequent communication to the Massachusetts Historical Society.]

DESCRIPTION

OF SOME OF

THE MEDALS,

Struck in relation to Important Events in North America, before and since the Declaration of Independence by the United States. By JAMES MEASE, M. D.

1. OCCASION. — Settlement of Pennsylvania. Silver.

Face. — A head of William Penn.

Legend. — WILLIAM PENN — BORN 1644, DIED 1718.

Reverse. *Device.* — Penn standing; his left hand on his walking cane, and shaking hands with an Indian Chief, who is holding a bow in his left hand.

Legend. — BY DEEDS OF PEACE.

Exergue. — PENNSYLVANIA, SETTLED 1681.*

2. OCCASION. — In honor of the late General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for destroying the Kitanning Indian town. Silver.

Device. — An officer followed by two soldiers: the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground Indian houses are seen in flames.

Legend. — KITANNING DESTROYED BY COLONEL ARMSTRONG, SEPTEMBER 8, 1756.

Reverse. *Device.* — The arms of the corporation of Philadelphia. These consisted of four devices: on the right hand, a ship under full sail: on the left, a pair of scales equally balanced: on the right, above the ship, a wheat-sheaf: on the left, two hands locked

Legend. — THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.†

* I am not informed by whose authority this medal was struck. It is preserved in the Cabinet of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

† Silver medals were presented to each of the commissioned officers.

The district including the site of the battle fought between General (then Colonel) Armstrong's troops and the Indians, is now called "Armstrong County," and contained in 1812, according to the official census by the marshal of Pennsylvania, 6,413 inhabitants. The population of the county of Armstrong, in 1830, was 17,625.

I have read the copy of Colonel Armstrong's letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania (William Denny), in one of the books of public documents in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and can assure the Society, that the following account contains all the essential particulars of the action. The letter is very long, and minutely details the progress of his march, and the occurrences that took place during the expedition. The account is taken from Franklin and Hall's "Pennsylvania Gazette" of September 23d, 1756.

"Saturday last, arrived an express from Colonel Armstrong, of Cumberland county, with advice that he marched from Fort Shirley, on the 30th past, with about 300 of our provincial forces, on an expedition against Kitanning, a town of our Indian enemies on the Ohio, about 25 miles above fort Duquesne (Pittsburg).* On the third inst. he joined the advanced party at the Beaver Dams, near Frankstown; and on the seventh, in the evening, being within 6 miles of Kitanning, the scouts discovered a fire in the road, and reported that there were but three or at most four Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprising those Indians at that time, lest, if one should escape, the town might be alarmed; so Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve men, was left to watch them, with orders not to fall upon them till day-break: and our forces turned out of the path, to pass by their fire without disturbing them. About three in the morning, having been guided by the whooping of the Indian warriors at a dance in the town, they reached the river, 100 perches below the body of the town, near a corn-field, in which a number of the enemy lodged, out of their cabins, as it was a warm night. As soon as day appeared, and the town could be seen, the attack began in the corn-field, through which our people charged, killing several of the enemy, and entered the town. Captain Jacobs, the chief of the Indians, gave the war-whoop, and defended his house bravely through loop holes in the logs, and the Indians generally refused quarters, which were offered them, declaring they were men, and would not be prisoners. Colonel Armstrong (who now received a wound in his shoulder by a musket-ball) ordered their houses to be set on fire over their heads, which was immediately done. When the Indians were told that they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them replied, 'he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died;' and as the heat approached, some began to sing. Some, however, burst out of their houses, and attempted to reach the river, but were instantly shot down. Captain Jacobs, in getting out of a window, was shot, as also his squaw, and a lad called the king's son. The Indians had a number of spare arms in their houses, loaded, which went off in quick succession as the fire came to them; and quantities of gunpowder, which had been stored in every house, blew up from time to time, throwing some of their bodies a great height in the air. A body of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, fired on our people, and were seen to cross the river at a distance, as if to surround our men; they collected some Indian horses that were near the town, to carry off the wounded; and then retreated without going back to the corn-field to pick up those killed there in the beginning of the action. Several of the enemy were killed in the river, as they attempted to escape

* Kitanning is on the Alleghany river, 44 miles above Pittsburg.

by fording it; and it was computed that, in all, between thirty and forty were destroyed. Eleven English prisoners were released, and brought away, who informed the Colonel, that, besides the powder (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten years' war with the English), there was a great quantity of goods burnt, which the French had made them a present of but ten days before. The prisoners also informed, that, that very day, two batteaux of French Indians were to join Captain Jacobs to march and take fort Shirley, and that twenty-four warriors had set out before them, the preceding evening, which proved to be the party that kindled the fire the night before: for our people, returning, found Lieutenant Hogg wounded in three places, and learnt that he had, in the morning, attacked the supposed party of three or four, at the fire place, according to order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them, however, at the first fire, and fought them an hour, when, having lost three of his best men, the rest, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the enemy pursuing. Captain Mercer, being wounded in the action, was carried off by his ensign and eleven men, who left the main body in their return, to take another road."

Annexed, is a return of the killed and wounded, and the names of the released prisoners. Captain Mercer,* with twenty-three soldiers, and four released prisoners afterwards returned safe.

The Corporation of Philadelphia, on the 5th of January, 1757, addressed a complimentary letter to Colonel Armstrong, thanking "him, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct, and presented him with a piece of plate, besides the silver medal. A silver medal was also presented to each of the commissioned officers, and "a small sum of money, to be disposed of in the manner most agreeable to them."

3. OCCASION. — Promoting peace with the Indian tribes

Device. — A head of George the Second.

Reverse. Device. — A citizen and Indian seated under a tree; the former holding up the calumet of peace: the Indian in the act of receiving it. A fire, as usual on such occasions, is between them. The sun is in the zenith.

Legend. — LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH, WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE. — 1757.

The medals were struck at the expense of the association (chiefly composed of the religious society called Quakers), formed for the purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The gentleman † to whom I owe the knowledge of this fact says further, "I well remember the striking of those medals by my father. They were executed in silver and presented to the Indians by the Society. The appropriate inscription on the reverse, is

* General Mercer of the United States army, who died near Princeton, of the effects of a blow received in the battle at that town, January 12, 1777.

† Mr. Joseph Richardson, assayer of the mint of the United States. Mr. Richardson's father was a silversmith in Philadelphia, and the son of one of the original settlers of the province under William Penn. Mr. Richardson informed me that the original dies of the medals for "Colonel Armstrong," and for "promoting peace with the Indians," were in his possession, and permitted me to have some medals struck from them. One of each is deposited in the cabinet of the [New-York] Historical Society.

truly characteristic, and may serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days."

4. OCCASION. — Evacuation of Boston by the British troops, in 1776. Gold.

Face. — The head of General Washington, in profile.

Legend. — GEORGIO WASHINGTON SUPREMO DUCI EXERCITUM ADSERTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — Troops advancing towards a town which is seen at a distance. Troops marching to the river. Ships in view. General Washington in front, and mounted, with his staff, whose attention he is directing to the embarking enemy.

Legend. — HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS

Exergue. — BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII. MARTII MDCCLXXVI.

This medal was ordered to be struck by a resolve of Congress, of March 25th, 1776, and to be presented to General Washington. A vote of thanks was also passed to him, and "the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston."

5. OCCASION. — Surrender of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and his army, at Saratoga, New York, in 1777. Gold.

Face. — A head of General Gates, in profile.

Legend. — HORATIO GATES DUCI STRENUO COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — Gates and Burgoyne in front of the American and British troops. Burgoyne in the act of presenting his sword to Gates. The Americans on the right, with arms shouldered, and colors flying. The British on the left, in the act of grounding their arms, and laying down their colors. By the side of the two Generals are a drum and stand of colors.

Legend. — SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL.

Exergue. — HOSTE AD SARATOGAM IN DEDITION. ACCEPTO DIE XVII OCT. MDCCLXXVII.

This medal (which weighs 10 half Joannes,*) was ordered by a resolve of Congress of November 4, 1779, which stated the particular defeats of Burgoyne's army and detachments from it. (Journals of Congress, 1777, p. 472.) The reader is referred to "A State of the Expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons, by Lieutenant General Burgoyne, London 1780," for a variety of interesting details of the march, repeated battles, and progress from Canada to Saratoga of the British army: to the British "Annual Register" for 1779, p. 149: also to General Wilkinson's "Memoirs," for many particulars never before published of that expedition, and of the capitulation of General Burgoyne: see also Gates's Life, in "The Port Folio," New Series, Vol. II. with a plate of the medal.

* Medical Repository, New York, Vol. IV. p. 307

6. OCCASION. — Capture of the English frigate *Serapis*, Captain Pearson, by the *Bon Homme Richard*, Captain John Paul Jones. Gold.

Face. — Head of John Paul Jones, a good likeness.

Legend. — JOANNI PAULO JONES CLASSIS PREFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — Two frigates engaged yard-arm and yard-arm: the English ship severely battered in the sides. Another ship lying across the bow of the British frigate.

Legend. — HOSTIUM NAVIBUS CAPTIS AUT FUGATIS.

Exergue. — AD ORAM SCOTIÆ XXIII. SEPT. MDCCCLXXVIII.

This medal was struck by order of Congress in 1787. The one I saw was of copper. Considering that Jones fought under the American flag, and that the victory over the *Serapis* was highly honorable to our country, he certainly deserved a medal. He had besides made several other captures, and had done great injury to the British. The action between the *Richard* and the *Serapis* was very severe, and lasted four hours. Jones's account of it, and a journal of his naval exploits, may be seen in "Niles's Register," (Baltimore,) Vol. II. p. 296.* Captain Pearson's is inserted in the British "Annual Register," London, 1779 — See also Clarke's Naval History of the United States. The *Serapis* carried 44 guns on two decks, the lower battery consisting of 18-pounders; and the Countess of Scarborough, her consort, was a new ship of 22 guns. Jones's ship, the *Richard*, he says, only carried 34 12-pounders. The battle was fought by moonlight, off Flamborough head. To relieve himself from the superiority of his enemies, and to cover his ship from the fire of the Countess of Scarborough, Jones grappled with the *Serapis*, on which her consort ceased to fire, the captain knowing that by firing he must endanger the *Serapis*; while the captain of the *Alliance*, the American ship in company with the *Richard*, fired three broadsides, which did much mischief to her. She sunk two days after the action. Pearson was knighted after his exchange, and made one of the officers of Greenwich hospital. He died a few years since.

On the 27th February, 1781, Congress passed a very complimentary resolve expressive of their sense of the military conduct of Captain Jones, especially in the capture of the *Serapis*; and of their approbation of the honor intended to be conferred on him by the King of France (as communicated to them) by investing him with the "cross of military merit." And on the 26th June of the same year, they unanimously elected him captain of the *American*, a 74-gun ship; but he was deprived of the honor of her command, in consequence of the loss of the French ship *Magnifique* 74, in the harbour of Boston, when Congress seized the opportunity to testify their gratitude to their good ally, by presenting him with the *American* to replace her. The King of France also presented him with a sword, the hilt of which was composed of gold, and bore the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

7. OCCASION. — Taking the fort of Stony-Point, on the North River, by storm. Gold.

* See also the Biography of Paul Jones, by Mr. Sherburne, 1825, and another by his niece, Mrs. Taylor, 1830.

Device. — An Indian Queen crowned, a quiver on her back, and wearing a short apron of feathers : a mantle hangs from her waist behind : the upper end of the mantle appears as if passed through the girdle of her apron, and hangs gracefully by her left side. She is presenting, with her right hand, a wreath to General Wayne, who receives it gracefully. In her left hand, the Queen is holding up a mural crown towards the General. On her left, and at her feet, an alligator is stretched out. She stands on a bow : a shield, with the American stripes, rests against the alligator.

Legend. — ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. Device. — A fort with two turrets, on the top of a hill : the British flag flying : troops in single, or Indian file, advancing in the front and rear up the hill : numbers lying at the bottom. Troops advancing in front, at a distance, on the edge of the river : another party to the right of the fort. A piece of artillery posted on the plain, so as to bear upon the fort : ammunition on the ground : six vessels in the river.

Legend. — STONEY POINT EXPUGNATUM.

Exergue. — XV. JUL. MDCCLXXIX.

By the journals of Congress for July 26, 1779, it appears that the attack on the fort of Stony Point was ordered by General Washington on the 10th of July. General Wayne issued his orders on the 15th, on the night of which day the attack was successfully made. Congress passed a vote of thanks to General Wayne, and the officers and soldiers under his command, particularly mentioning Colonel de Fleury, Major Stewart, Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two first of whom led the attacking columns, and the two last the parties ordered to destroy the double row of *abatis*, which they did under a severe fire. The first of them lost 17 out of 20 men. Gibbons, Knox, and Mr. Archer, General Wayne's aid, were promoted; and the stores were divided among the troops. The fort was garrisoned by the 17th British regiment, the grenadiers of the 71st, and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, by whom a stout resistance was made. The prisoners amounted to 543. An excellent account of the gallant exploit may be seen in the British "Annual Register" for 1779, p. 192.* Not a musket was fired by the American troops; and although the laws of war, and the principle of retaliation would have justified the sacrifice of the garrison in return for the cruel conduct of the British General Grey, when he surprised General Wayne near the Paoli tavern, on the Lancaster road, two years before, yet not a man was killed who asked for quarters.

The medal granted to General Wayne is superbly executed, and most tastefully designed. The description is taken from the original in the possession of General Wayne's son. It weighs 63 dwt. 18 grains. Mr. Gibbons is at present collector of the port of Richmond, Virginia. He and his gallant companion Knox were natives of Pennsylvania: Fleury was a Frenchman. Stewart was killed by a fall from his horse, near Charleston, South Carolina, at the close of the American war. Archer died in Philadelphia, about the year 1786.

* And also in the "Analectic Magazine," Philadelphia, 1819.

Captain Benjamin Fishbourne, of Philadelphia, was another of the aids of General Wayne: both are highly praised by the General in his official letter.

8. OCCASION. — Same as the preceding. Silver.

Device. — America, personified in an Indian queen, is presenting a palm branch to Captain Stewart: a quiver hangs at her back: her bow and an alligator are at her feet: with her left hand she supports a shield inscribed with the American stripes, and resting on the ground.

Legend. — JOHANNI STEWART COHORTIS PREFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — A fortress on an eminence: in the foreground, an officer cheering his men, who are following him over *abatis* with charged bayonets, in pursuit of a flying enemy: troops in Indian files ascending the hill to the storm, front and rear: troops advancing from the shore: ships in sight.

Exergue. — STONEY POINT OPPUGNATUM XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX.

9. OCCASION. — Same as the preceding. Silver.

Device. — A soldier helmeted and standing against the ruins of a fort: his right hand extended, holding a sword upright: the staff of a stand of colors reversed in his left: the colors under his feet: his right knee drawn up, as if in the act of stamping on them.

Legend. — VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIÆ MONUM. ET PRÆMIUM D. DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO SUPER MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D.

Reverse. — Two water batteries, three guns each: one battery firing at a vessel: a fort on a hill: flag flying: river in front: six vessels before the fort.

Legend. — AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI.

Exergue. — STONY-PT. EXPUGN. XV. JUL. MDCCLXXIX.

10. OCCASION. — Capture of Major André, Adjutant-General of the British army. Silver.

Device. — A shield.

Legend. — FIDELITY.

Reverse. — A wreath.

Legend. — VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

Three of these medals were struck by vote of Congress of 3d November, 1780, and presented to John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, who "intercepted Major John André in the character of a spy, and, notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from

impending danger." A pension of 200 dollars annually, during life, was bestowed on each of them. The medals were presented in the presence of the whole army, the year following, by General Washington, with a copy of the resolve ordering the medals, and of the vote of thanks. The design for the medal was given in the resolve of Congress. Paulding died February, 1818. Van Wart died in May, 1828. Williams died in August, 1831, at Livingstonville, Schoharie Co., N. York, aged 79 years. In June, 1829, a monument was erected to the memory of Van Wart, in Greensburgh, Westchester Co., New York, near to the place of the residence of the deceased patriot, in the presence of his widow, descendants, a large assemblage of citizens, and military corps. The following account of it is taken from a newspaper of the time:—

"The monument is a neat structure of white marble, consisting of a base of three ascending steps, and a pedestal upon which stands an obelisk,—in all being from fifteen to eighteen feet high. It stands by the road-side, in a retired valley, in the town of Greensburgh, about three miles due east from Tarrytown, on the Hudson. A little creek winds its way through this valley, bending round to the north in the course of a few miles, until it leaps into the Hudson at Yonkers. The following inscriptions are copied from the pedestal of the monument:

" On the North Side.

"Here repose the mortal remains of

"ISAAC VAN WART,

"An Elder of Greensburgh Church, who died on the 23d of May, 1828, in the 60th year of his age. Having lived the life, he died the death, of a Christian."

" On the South Side.

"FIDELITY.

"On the 23d of September, 1780, ISAAC VAN WART, accompanied by John Paulding, and David Williams, all farmers of the county of Westchester, intercepted Major André, on his return from the American lines, in the character of a spy: and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdained to sacrifice their country FOR GOLD,—secured and carried him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, the American army saved, and our beloved country, now free and independent, rescued from most imminent peril."

" On the East Side.

"VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

"Nearly half a century before this monument was built, the Conscript Fathers of America, had, in the Senate Chamber, voted that ISAAC VAN WART was a faithful patriot,—one, in whom the love of country was invincible, and this tomb bears testimony that the record is true."

" On the West Side.

"The Citizens of the county of Westchester erected this tomb in testimony of the high sense they entertained for the virtuous and patriotic conduct of their fellow citizen, and as a memorial sacred to public gratitude."

"It was on the whole a very interesting spectacle. The number of people present to witness or bear a part in the ceremony, was not far from fifteen hundred; among these latter were twenty-one survivors of the army of the revolution. Several of this little band have the appearance of prosperous days, and a green old age; but far the greater number looked as though time had laid his hand heavily upon them; and several were evidently tottering upon the verge of that bourne, 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' All, however, cheerful; and, as they had not met together for years before, they soon engaged in fighting their battles o'er again. This tract of country, it will be recollected, was what was called neutral ground, — lying between the contending armies, and subject to irruptions from both, and consequently to frequent skirmishings. The little valley, too, where the people were now assembled, had been the theatre of some brisk fighting, and near the very spot where the monument was now erected, Mr. Acker, or 'Rifle Jake,' as he was called from the weapon which he bore, and the skill with which he used it, had killed two British soldiers, of a party who were hotly pursuing him, but from which he was so fortunate as to escape, by flying from one point of defence to another, and loading and firing with good effect from each."

When we reflect upon the calamitous events that in all probability would have resulted to the United States from the success of the deep and treasonable plot which those faithful men defeated, the mind shudders: for the stern integrity and love of country exhibited by them, they deserve to be held in everlasting and grateful remembrance by every true American — by every friend to the "asylum of the oppressed throughout the world."

11. OCCASION. — Victory at the Cow-Pens, North Carolina. Gold.

Device. — An Indian queen with a quiver on her back, in the act of crowning an officer with a laurel wreath: his hand resting on his sword: a cannon lying on the ground: various military weapons and implements in the back ground.

Legend. — DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. Device. — An officer mounted, at the head of his troops, charging a flying enemy. A battle in the back ground: in front, a personal combat between a dragoon unhorsed and a foot soldier.

Legend. — VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX.

Exergue. — FUGATIS, CAPTIS AUT CÆSIS AD COWPENS HOSTIBUS, — XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI.

12. OCCASION. — Same as the last. Silver.

Device. — An officer mounted, with uplifted sword, pursuing an officer on foot, bearing a stand of colors: Victory descending in front over the former, holding a wreath in her right hand over his head: a palm branch in her left hand.

Legend. — JOH. EGAR HOWARD * LEGIONIS PEDITUM PRÆFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA.

* Mr. Howard's name was John Eager Howard.

Reverse. Inscription. — QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO IRRUENS, PRÆCLARUM BELLICÆ VIRTUTIS SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS, XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI. (Within a laurel wreath.)

These medals were struck by a resolve of Congress of March 9, 1781, which stated that 80 cavalry and 237 infantry of the United States, and 553 southern militia, obtained a complete victory over a select and well appointed detachment of more than 1100 British, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton. General Lee says, "The advance of McArthur reanimated the British line, which again moved forward, and, outstretching our front, endangered Howard's right. This officer instantly took measures to defend his flank, by directing his right company to change its front; but mistaking this order, the company fell back; upon which the line began to retire and General Morgan directed it to retreat to the cavalry. This manœuvre being performed with precision, our flank became relieved, and the new position was assumed with promptitude. Considering this retrograde movement the precursor of flight, the British line rushed on with impetuosity and disorder: but as it drew near, Howard faced about and gave it a close and murderous fire. Stunned by this unexpected shock, the most advanced of the enemy recoiled in confusion. Howard seized the happy moment, and followed his advantage with the bayonet. THIS DECISIVE STEP GAVE US THE DAY. The reserve having been brought near the line, shared in the destruction of our fire, and presented no rallying point to the fugitives. A part of the enemy's cavalry, having gained our rear, fell on that portion of our militia who had retired to their horses. Washington struck at them with his dragoons, and drove them before him. Thus by simultaneous efforts, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed home his success, and the pursuit became vigorous and general." — *Lee's Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 258.

13. OCCASION. — Same as the two last. Silver.

Device. — An officer mounted, at the head of a body of cavalry, charging flying troops; Victory over the heads of the Americans, holding a laurel crown in her right hand, and a palm branch in her left.

Legend. — GULIELMO WASHINGTON LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRÆFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. Inscription. — QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUÉ PROSECUTUS HOSTES, VIRTUTIS INGENITÆ PRÆCLARUM SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS, XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI. (Within a laurel crown.)

14. OCCASION. — Gallant conduct at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. Gold.

Face. — Head of General Greene, a profile.

Legend. — NATHANIEL GREEN EGREGIO DUCI COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — Victory lighting on the earth, stepping on a broken shield: under her feet broken arms; colors; a shield.

Legend. — SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALIUM.

Exergue. — HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBELLATIS, DIE VIII. SEPT. MDCCLXXXI.

15. OCCASION. — Alliance of the United States with France. Silver.

Device. — A head of Liberty : a liberty-cap on a staff, resting on her right shoulder.

Legend — LIBERTAS AMERICANA 4 JULI. 1776.

Reverse. — Pallas holding a shield in her left hand, with three fleurs-de-lis on it, (the arms of France,) and opposing it to a leopard, which is springing against it : her right hand drawn back, and holding a barbed javelin, as if in the act of plunging it into the leopard : under the shield, an infant strangling a serpent in each hand, which he is holding up ; and, at the same time, stooping to pick up another at his feet.

Legend. — NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS.

Exergue — 17 1777

Oct.

19 1781.

Hercules, according to the ancient mythology, while in his cradle, was said to have strangled two serpents, which had assaulted him, having been assisted by the protection of the goddess Pallas. Infant America, like the Hercules in his cradle, had destroyed two British armies. The two epochs of those exploits are marked in the exergue 17 Oct. 1777, Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga ; and 19th October, 1781, Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Virginia. The motto is from Horace, Ode 4th, Book 3d, verse 20. The allusion is highly appropriate and classical. I cannot find any resolve of Congress for this medal. It was, probably, struck by the French government.

The above are all the medals struck in reference to public events, in North America, previously to the close of the war of Independence. Those for General Wayne, Colonel Fleury, and Captain Stewart, were executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin ; and those presented to Generals Washington, Gates, Greene, and Morgan, and Colonels Howard and Washington, were contracted for by the late Colonel Humphreys.* The dies were engraved by Dupré and Du Vivier.

16. OCCASION. — Capture of the French frigate *La Vengeance*, by Captain Thomas Truxtun, of the United States frigate *Constellation*. Decreed March 29, 1800.

Face. — A head of Captain Truxtun.

Legend. — PATRIÆ PATRIS FILIO DIGNO THOMÆ TRUXTUN.

Reverse. — Two ships of war, the French a two decker : both much shattered : the rigging of both much cut up.

* See his letter to Mr. Carey, "American Museum," Philadelphia, Vol. II.

Legend. — THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, OF THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS, PURSUES, ATTACKS, AND VANQUISHES THE FRENCH SHIP LA VENGEANCE, OF FIFTY-FOUR GUNS; 1 FEB. 1800.

The war between the United States and France took place without a formal declaration, in the year 1798. The occasion was the repeated captures of our merchantmen by the cruisers, both public and private, of France, then governed by the Directory; the violation of treaties between the two countries; the refusal to listen to any demand of reparation for losses sustained from depredation on our commerce; refusal to negotiate on fair and honorable terms, or even to receive our messengers of peace (C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall, now chief justice of the United States, and Elbridge Gerry); and demanding a tribute, together with the most humiliating submissions, as the price of an interview! Peace was made after Bonaparte became First Consul, and preliminaries were signed Sept. 3d, 1800, by W. R. Davie of N. Carolina, Wm Vans Murray of Maryland, then the minister of the United States at the Hague, and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, on the part of the United States; and Joseph Bonaparte, Raederer, and Fleurieu, on the part of France.

An account of the action between the Constellation and the Vengeance may be seen in a biographical sketch of Capt. Truxtun in "The Port Folio," New Series, Vol. II, with an engraving of the medals, and in Clark's "Naval History of the United States."

17. OCCASION. — To Commodore Preble, for his good conduct in the attack on the Dey of Tripoli, in 1804. Decreed March 3d, 1805. Gold.

Face. — Head of Commodore Preble.

Legend. — EDUARDO PREBLE DUCI STRENUO COMITIA AMERICANA.

Reverse. — The American fleet bombarding the town and forts of Tripoli.

Legend. — VINDICI COMMERCII AMERICANI.

Exergue. — ANTE TRIPOLI, MDCCCIV.

An account of the proceedings against Tripoli may be seen in the biography of Commodore Preble in "The Port Folio," New Series, Vols. III and IV.

The United States have set the first example in the world of obliging the Barbary powers to respect their flag, by the force of arms; instead of a disgraceful tribute, which some of the European powers still continue to pay. The history of our expeditions against those pests of society is well worth recording in a separate work. The facts that could be detailed would be highly honorable to our brave countrymen; to their spirit and decision as negotiators; to their extended humanity as regards the liberation of the captives of other nations; and as respects the influence which may be produced upon the happiness of mankind by their example of flogging those barbarians into peace.

COLLECTIONS
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1821.

DESCRIPTION
OF SOME OF
THE MEDALS,

Struck in relation to Important Events in North America, before and since the Declaration of Independence by the United States. By JAMES MEASE, M. D. Honorary Member of the New-York Historical Society. Read 9th June, 1818.

—❧—

1. OCCASION.—Settlement of Pennsylvania. Silver.
Face—A head of William Penn.

Legend—William Penn—Born 1644, died 1718.

Reverse. Device—Penn standing: his left hand on his walking cane, and shaking hands with an Indian Chief, who is holding a bow in his left hand.

Legend—By Deeds of Peace.

Exergue—Pennsylvania, settled 1681.*

2. OCCASION.—In honour of the late General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for destroying the Kitanning Indian towns. Silver.

Device—An officer followed by two soldiers: the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the background Indian houses are seen in flames.

Legend—Kitanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September 8, 1756.

Reverse. Device—The arms of the corporation of Philadelphia. These consisted of four devices: on the right hand, a ship under full sail: on the left, a pair of scales equally balanced: on the right, above the ship, a wheat-sheaf: on the left, two hands locked.

Legend—The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia.†

* I am not informed by whose authority this medal was struck. It is preserved in the Cabinet of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

† See Note A.—Silver medals were presented to each of the commissioned officers.

3. OCCASION.—Promoting peace with the Indian tribes.

Device—A head of George II.

Reverse Device—A citizen and Indian seated under a tree; the former holding up the calumet of peace: the Indian in the act of receiving it. A fire, as usual on such occasions, is between them. The sun is in the zenith.

Legend—Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our fathers with peace.—1757.*

4. OCCASION.—Evacuation of Boston by the British troops, in 1776. Gold.

Face—The head of General Washington.

Legend—Georgio Washington supremo duci, exercitum adsertori libertatis. Comitia Americana.

Reverse—Troops advancing towards a town which is seen at a distance. Troops marching to the river. Ships in view. General Washington in front, and mounted, with his staff, whose attention he is directing to the embarking enemy.

Legend—Hostibus primo fugatis.

Exergue—Bostonium recuperatum Die Martii MDCCLXXVI.†

5. OCCASION.—Surrender of Lieutenant General Burgoyne and his army, at Saratoga, New-York. Gold.

Face—A head of General Gates, in profile.

Legend—Horatio Gates duci strenuo. Comitia Americana.

Reverse—Gates and Burgoyne in front of the American and British troops. Burgoyne in the act of presenting his sword to Gates. The Americans on the right, with arms shouldered, and colours flying. The British on the left, in the act of grounding their arms, and laying down their colours. Between the two Generals are a drum and stand of colours.

Legend—Salus regionum septentrional.

Exergue—Hoste ad Saratogam in Dedition.—accepto.—Die Oct. MDCCLXXVII.‡

* See Note B.—† See Note C.—‡ See Note D.

6. OCCASION.—Capture of the *Serapis*, English frigate, Captain Pearson, by the *Bon Homme Richard*, Captain John Paul Jones.

Face—Head of John Paul Jones, a good likeness.

Legend—Joanni Paulo Jones, classis prefecto. Comitia Americana.

Reverse—Two frigates engaged yard-arm and yard-arm: the English ship severely battered in the sides. Another ship lying across the bow of the British frigate.

Legend—Hostium navibus captis, aut fugatis.

Exergue—Ad oram Scotiæ xxiii. Sept. MDCCLXXVIII.*

7. OCCASION.—Taking the fort of Stony-Point, on the North-River, by storm. Gold.

Device—An Indian Queen crowned: a quiver on her back; and wearing a short apron of feathers: a mantle hangs from her waist behind: the upper end of the mantle appears as if passed through the girdle of her apron, and hangs gracefully by her left side. She is presenting with her right hand, a wreath to General Wayne, who receives it gracefully. In her left hand, the Queen is holding up a crown towards the General. On her left, and at her feet, an alligator is stretched out. She stands on a bow: a shield, with the American stripes, rests against her left knee.

Legend—Antonio Wayne, duci strenuo. Comitia Americana.

Reverse. Device—A fort with two turrets, on the top of a hill: the British flag flying: troops in single, or Indian file, advancing in the front and rear up the hill: numbers lying at the bottom. Troops advancing in front, at a distance, on the edge of the river: another party to the right of the fort. A piece of artillery posted on the plain, so as to bear upon the fort: ammunition on the ground: six vessels in the river.

Legend—Stony Point oppugnatum.

Exergue—XV. Jul. MDCCLXXIX.†

* See Note E.

† See Note F.

8. OCCASION.—Same as the preceding. Silver.

Device—America personified in an Indian queen, is presenting a palm branch to Captain Stewart : a quiver hangs at her back : her bow and an alligator are at her feet : with her left hand she supports a shield inscribed with the American stripes, and resting on the ground.

Legend—Johanni Stewart cohortis prefecto. Comitia Americana.

Reverse—A fortress on an eminence : in the foreground, an officer cheering his men, who are following him with charged bayonets, in pursuit of a flying enemy : troops in Indian files ascending the hill to the storm, front and rear : troops advancing from the shore : ships in sight.

Exergue—Stony Point oppugnatum, xv. Jul.

MDCCLXXIX.

9. OCCASION.—Same as the preceding. Silver.

Device—A soldier helmetted and standing against the ruins of a fort : his right hand extended, holding a sword upright : the staff of a stand of colours reversed in his left : the colours under his feet : his right knee drawn up, as if in the act of stamping on them.

Legend—Virtutis et audaciæ monum. et præmium D. De Fleury Equiti Gallio Primo Supr. muros Resp. Americ. D. D.

Reverse—Two water batteries, three guns each : one battery firing at a vessel : a fort on a hill : flag flying : river in front : six vessels before the fort.

Legend—Aggeres Paludes Hostes Victi.

Exergue—Stony Pt. expugn. xv. July 1779.

10. OCCASION.—Capture of Major André, Adjutant General of the British army. Silver.

Device—A shield.

Legend—Fidelity.

Reverse—A wreath.

Legend—Vincit Amor Patriæ.*

* See Note G.

11. OCCASION.—Victory at the Cow Pens, North Carolina. Gold.

Device—An Indian chief with a quiver on his back, in the act of crowning an officer with a laurel wreath: his hand resting on his sword: a cannon lying on the ground: various military weapons and implements in the back ground.

Legend—Danieli Morgan Duci exercitus. Comitia Americana.

Reverse. Device—An officer mounted, at the head of his troops, charging a flying enemy. A battle in the back ground: in front a personal combat between a dragoon unhorsed and a foot soldier.

Legend—Victoria libertatis vindex.

Exergue—Fugatis captis aut cæsis ad Cowpens Hostibus.—XVII. Jan. MDCCLXXXI.

12. OCCASION.—Same as the last. Silver.

Device—An officer mounted with uplifted sword, pursuing an officer on foot, bearing a stand of colours; Victory descending in front over the former, holding a wreath in her right hand over his head: a palm branch in her left hand.

Legend—Joh. Egar Howard,* Legionis Preditum Præfecto. Comitia Americana.

Reverse. Inscription.—Quod in Nutantem Hostium Aciem Subito Irruens, Præclarum Bellicæ virtutis Specimen Dedit in Pugnam ad Cowpens XVII. Jan. MDCCLXXXI.*

13. OCCASION.—Same as the two last. Silver.

Device—An officer mounted, at the head of a body of cavalry, charging flying troops: a Victory over the heads of the Americans, holding a laurel crown in her right hand, and a palm branch in her left.

Legend—Gulielmo Washington, Legionis Equit. Præfecto. Comitia Americana.

Reverse. Inscription—Quod Parva militum manu, Strenue Prosecutus Hostes, virtutis Ingenitæ Præclarum

* See Note I.—Mr. Howard's name is John Egar Howard.

Specimen Dedit in Pugna ad Cowpens, xvii. Jan.
MDCCLXXI.*

14. OCCASION.—Gallant conduct at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. Gold.

Face—Head of General Greene.

Legend—Nathanieli Greene, Eggregio Duci. Comitia Americana.

Reverse—A Victory lighting on the earth : under her feet broken arms ; colours ; a shield.

Legend—Salus Regionum Australium.

Exergue—Hostibus ad Eutaw debellatis, die viii. Sep. MDCCLXXXI.

15. OCCASION.—Alliance of the United States with France. Copper.

Device—A head of liberty : a liberty cap on a staff, resting on her right shoulder.

Legend—Libertas Americana, 4 Jul. 1776.

Reverse—Pallas holding a shield in her left hand, with three fleurs de lis on it, (the arms of France,) and opposing it to a leopard, which is springing against it : her right hand drawn back, and holding a barbed javelin, as if in the act of plunging it into the leopard : under the shield, an infant strangling a serpent, which he is holding up ; and, at the same time, stooping to pick up another at his feet.

Legend—Non sine Diis animosus infans.

Exergue—17, 1779

Oct :

19, 1781.†

The above are all the medals struck in reference to public events, in North America, previously to the close of the war of Independence. Those for General Wayne, Colonel Fleury, and Captain Stewart, were executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin ; and those presented to Generals Washington, Gates, Greene, and Morgan, and Colonels Howard and Washington, were contracted for by the late Colonel Humphreys. § The dies were engraven by Dupres and Duvivier.

* See Note H.—† See Note K.

‡ See his letter to Mr. Carey, American Museum, Philadelphia, vol. ii.

16. OCCASION.—Capture of the French frigate *La Vengeance*, by Captain Thomas Truxton, of the United States frigate *Constellation*. Decreed March 29, 1800.

Face—A head of Captain Truxton.

Legend—Patriæ Patris Filio digno Thomas Truxton.

Reverse—Two ships of war: the French a two decker: both much shattered: the rigging of both much cut up.

Legend—The United States frigate *Constellation*, of thirty-eight guns, pursues, attacks, and vanquishes the French ship *La Vengeance*, of fifty-four guns; 1 Feb. 1800.*

17. OCCASION.—To Commodore Preble, for his good conduct in the attack on the Dey of Tripoli, in 1804. Decreed March 3d, 1805.

Gold face—Head of Commodore Preble.

Legend—Edwardo Preble Duci Strenuo Comitia Americana.

Reverse—The American fleet bombarding the town and forts of Tripoli.

Legend—Vindici Commercii Americani.

Exergue—Ante Tripoli, MDCCCIV.†

The following gold medals, for victories by the Navy of the United States, over British vessels of war, during the last war between the United States and England, were decreed by Congress and the state of Pennsylvania. War was declared in June, 1812, and the treaty of peace signed at Ghent, December, 1814.

1. To Captain Isaac Hull, of Connecticut, commander of the United States frigate *Constitution*, of 44 guns, for the capture of the *Guerriere*, Captain J. R. Dacres, rated at 38 guns, but carrying 50; on the 19th August, 1812.

* See Note L.

† See Note M.

2. To Captain Jones, of Delaware, of the Wasp sloop of war, for the capture of the sloop of war Frolic, Captain Whinyates. October 18, 1812.—Vote for the above two passed January, 29, 1813.

3. To Captain Stephen Decatur, of Philadelphia, of the frigate United States, for the capture of the Macedonian frigate, Captain John Carden, on the 25th October, 1812.

4. To Captain William Bainbridge, of Philadelphia, of the frigate Constitution, for the capture of the frigate Java, Captain Lambert, on the 30th December, 1812. Passed March, 3, 1813.

5. To Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, of Rhode-Island, commodore of the fleet on Lake Erie, for the signal victory over a British squadron of superior force, on that lake, on the 10th September, 1813. Voted January 6, 1814.

6. To Captain Jesse Duncan Elliot, of Baltimore, second in command, for his gallantry in the same action. Passed January 6, 1814.

7. To Commodore O. H. Perry,

8. To Captain J. D. Elliott,

9. To Lieutenant John J. Yarnal, of Pennsylvania, for good conduct in the same action, voted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 31, 1814.

10. To the nearest male relative of Lieutenant William Burrows, of Philadelphia, killed in action, and

11. To Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, of South-Carolina, first and second in command of the brig Enterprise, for the capture of the British sloop of war Boxer, Captain Blythe, September 4, 1813. Passed 6th January, 1814.

12. To the nearest male relative of Captain James Lawrence, of New-Jersey, of the sloop of war Hornet, for the capture of brig Peacock, Captain William Peak, on the 24th January, 1813, after an action of fifteen minutes. Passed January 11, 1814.

13. To Captain Thomas M'Donough, of Delaware, commodore of the fleet on Lake Champlain.

14. To Captain Robert Henly, and Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, officers in that fleet, for the victory over the

British fleet on Lake Champlain, before Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. Passed October 20, 1814.

15. To Captain Lewis Warrington, of Virginia, of the sloop of war *Peacock*, for the capture of the British brig *L'Epervier*, Captain Wales, on the 29th April, 1814. Voted October 21, 1814.

16. To Captain Johnston Blakeley, of North Carolina, of the sloop of war *Wasp*, for the capture of the British sloop of war *Reindeer*, Captain Manners, June 28, 1814. Voted November 3d, 1814.

17. To Captain Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia, commander of the frigate *Constitution*, for the capture of the *Cyane*, Captain Gordon Falcon, and the *Levant*, Captain George Douglass, on the 28th February, 1815. Voted February 22, 1816.

18. To Captain James Biddle, of Philadelphia, commander of the sloop of war *Hornet*, for the capture of the sloop of war *Penguin*, on the 23d March, 1815. Voted February 22, 1816.*

SILVER MEDALS

Were decreed for good conduct to the following officers, and on the following occasions: (passed at the same time as the gold medals:)

To each of the commissioned officers of the frigates *Constitution*, *United States*, and *Wasp*, for the capture of the *Guerriere*, *Macedonian*, and *Frolic*.

To officers of the same rank of the *Constitution*, Captain Bainbridge, for the capture of the *Java*.

To officers the same rank who served under the late Captain James Lawrence, in the *Hornet*, when she took the *Peacock*.

To officers of the same rank and to the officers of the army on board the fleet of Captain Perry, on Lake Erie, and the nearest male relation of Lieutenant John Brooks†,

* See an account of the action in the Port Folio, Third Series vol. 6.

† Son of the present Governor of Massachusetts.

of the marines, who was killed in the action on Lake Erie.

To those citizens of Pennsylvania, who volunteered their services on board the American squadron on Lake Erie, in the battle 10th September, 1814, with each persons name thereon. Voted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 31, 1814.

To each commissioned officer of the brig Enterprise, commanded by Lieutenant Burrows, in the action with, and victory over, the Boxer sloop of war.

To the same officers, and to the officers of the army, on board the squadron of Commodore M'Donough, in the victory on Lake Champlain; and to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Peter Gamble, and of Lieutenant Stansbury, who were killed in that engagement.

To each commissioned officer on board the Wasp, Captain Blakeley, when he captured the Reindeer.

To the same officers of the Hornet, Captain Biddle, for good conduct in the action with the Penguin.

To the same officers of the Constiution, Captain Steuart, when he took the Cyane and Levant.*



GOLD MEDALS

Were voted to the following named officers of the American army, during the late war with England, for gallantry and good conduct, in the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, in Upper Canada.

To Major General Brown, Brigadier Generals Ripley, and B. S. Miller: also to Major General Porter of the New-York Volunteers.

To Major General Scott, for distinguished services at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and for uniform gallantry and good conduct.

* For particulars of the actions between our navy, from the commencement of the American war, see "Clarke's Naval History of the United States." The details of those fought during the last war with England, are also given in "Bowen's Naval Monument."

To Major General Gaines, for defeating the British at the storming of Fort Erie, on the 15th August, 1814.

To Major General Macomb, for the defeat of the British, at Plattsburg, on the 11th September, 1814: repelling, with 1500 men aided by a body of militia, a veteran British army, greatly superior in numbers. Passed, November 3, 1814.

To Major General Jackson, "for valour, skill, and good conduct," in defeating the British under Sir Edward Packenham, before New-Orleans, January 8, 1815. Voted, February 27, 1815.

To Major General Wm. Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, for defeating the combined British and Indian forces, under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th day of October, 1813; capturing the British army, with their camp, equipage, and artillery. Voted April 4, 1818.

NOTES.

NOTE A.

THE district including the site of the battle fought between Gen. (then Col.) Armstrong's troops and the Indians, is now called "Armstrong County," and contained in 1812, according to the official census by the marshal of Pennsylvania, 6,413 inhabitants.

I read the copy of Col. Armstrong's letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, (Wm. Denny) in one of the books of public documents in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and can assure the Society, that the following account contains all the essential particulars of the action. The letter is very long, and minutely details the progress of his march, and the occurrences that took place during the expedition. The account is taken from "Franklin and Hall's Pennsylvania Gazette of September 23d, 1756."

"Saturday last, arrived an express from Col. Armstrong, of Cumberland county, with advice that he marched from Fort Shirley, on the 30th past, with about 300 of our provincial forces, on an expedition against Kitanning, a town of our Indian enemies on the Ohio, about 25 miles above fort Duquesne (Pittsburg.) On the third inst. he joined the advanced party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks town; and on the seventh, in the evening, being within 6 miles of Kitanning, the scouts discovered a fire in the road, and reported that there were but three or at most four Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprising those Indians at that time, lest if one should escape, the town might be alarmed; so Lieut. Hogg with twelve men was left to watch them, with orders not to fall upon them till day break: and our forces turned out of the path, to pass by their fire without disturbing them. About three in the morning, having been guided by the whooping of the Indian warriors at a dance in the town, they reached the river, 100 perches below the body of the town, near a corn field, in which a number of the enemy lodged out of their cabins, as it was a warm night. As soon as day appeared, and the town could be seen, the attack began in the corn field, through which our people charged, killing several of the enemy, and entered the town, Captain Jacobs, the chief of the Indians, gave the war-whoop and defended his house bravely through loop-holes in the logs, and the Indians generally refusing quarters which were offered them, declaring they were men, and would

not be prisoners, Col. Armstrong (who now received a wound in his shoulder by a musket ball,) ordered their houses to be set on fire over their heads, which was immediately done; when the Indians were told that they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them replied, "he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died;" and as the heat approached, some began to sing. Some, however, burst out of their houses, and attempted to reach the river, but were instantly shot down. Capt. Jacobs, in getting out of a window, was shot, as also his squaw, and a lad called the king's son. The Indians had a number of spare arms in their houses, loaded, which went off in quick succession as the fire came to them; and quantities of gunpowder which had been stored in every house blew up from time to time, throwing some of their bodies a great height in the air. A body of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, fired on our people, and were seen to cross the river at a distance, as if to surround our men; they collected some Indian horses that were near the town, to carry off the wounded; and then retreated without going back to the corn-field to pick up those killed there in the beginning of the action. Several of the enemy were killed in the river, as they attempted to escape by fording it: and it was computed that in all between thirty and forty were destroyed. Eleven English prisoners were released, and brought away, who informed the colonel, that besides the powder, (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten years war with the English) there was a great quantity of goods burnt, which the French had made them a present of but ten days before. The prisoners also informed, that that very day, two batteaux of French Indians were to join Capt. Jacobs to march and take fort Shirley, and that 24 warriors had set out before them, the preceding evening, which proved to be the party that kindled the fire the night before: for our people returning, found Lieut. Hogg wounded in three places, and learnt that he had in the morning attacked the supposed party of three or four, at the fire place according to order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them however at the first fire, and fought them an hour, when having lost three of his best men, the rest, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the enemy pursuing. Capt. Mercer being wounded in the action, was carried off by his ensign and eleven men, who left the main body in their return, to take another road."

Annexed, is a return of the killed and wounded, and the names of the released prisoners. Capt Mercer,* with twenty-three persons, and four released prisoners afterwards returned safe.

The Corporation of Philadelphia, on the 5th January, 1757, addressed a complimentary letter to Col. Armstrong, thanking "him, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct, and presented him with a piece of plate, besides the silver medal. A silver

* Believed to be General Mercer of the U. S. army, who died near Princeton, of the effects of wounds received in the battle at that town, in 1776.

medal was also presented to each of the commissioned officers, and "a small sum of money to be disposed of in the manner most agreeable to them."

NOTE B.

The medals were struck at the expense of the Society (chiefly composed of the religious society called Quakers,) formed for the purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The gentleman* to whom I owe the knowledge of this fact says further, "I well remember the striking of those medals by my father. They were executed in silver and presented to the Indians by the Society. The appropriate inscription on the reverse, is truly characteristic, and may serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days."

NOTE C.

This medal was ordered to be struck by a resolve of Congress, of March 25th, 1776, and to be presented to Gen. Washington. A vote of thanks was also passed to him, "the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston."

NOTE D.

This medal (which weighs 10 half Joannes,†) was ordered by a resolve of Congress of Nov. 4, 1779, which stated the particular defeats of Burgoyne's army and detachments from it. Journals of Congress 1777, p. 472. The reader is referred to "a state of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons, by Lieut. General Burgoyne, London, 1780," for a variety of interesting details of the march, repeated battles, and progress from Canada to Saratoga of the British army: to the British Annual Register for 1779, p. 149: also to "General Wilkinson's Memoirs," for many particulars never before published of that expedition, and of the capitulation of General Burgoyne: see also Gates' life in the Port Folio, new series, vol. 2d. with a plate of the medal.

NOTE E.

I cannot find any resolve for striking this medal. It was probably struck by the French government. The one I saw was of

* Mr. Joseph Richardson, assayer of the mint of the United States. Mr. R's father was a silversmith in Philadelphia, and the son of one of the original settlers of the province under William Penn. Mr. R. informed me that the original dies of the medals for "Col. Armstrong," and for "promoting peace with the Indians," were in his possession, and permitted me to have some medals struck from them. One of each is deposited in the cabinet of the Historical Society.

† Med. Repos. New-York, vol 4. p. 307.

copper. Considering that Jones fought under the American flag, and that the victory over the *Serapis* was highly honourable to our country, he certainly deserved a medal. He had besides made several other captures, and had done great injury to the British. The action between the *Richard* and the *Serapis* was very severe, and lasted four hours. Jones' account of it, and a journal of his naval exploits, may be seen in Niles' Register, (Baltimore) vol. 2d. p. 296. Capt. Pearson's is inserted in the British Annual Register, Lond. 1779.—See also Clarke's Naval History of U. States. The *Serapis* carried 44 guns on two decks, the lower battery consisted of 18 pounders; and the Countess of Scarborough, her consort, was a new ship of 22 guns. Jones' ship, the *Richard*, he says, only carried 34 12-pounders. The battle was fought by moonlight, off Flamborough head: to relieve himself from the superiority of his enemies, and to cover his ship from the fire of the Countess of Scarborough, Jones grappled with the *Serapis*, on which her consort ceased to fire, the captain knowing that by firing he must endanger the *Serapis*; while the captain of the *Alliance*, the American ship in company with the *Richard*, fired three broadsides, which did much mischief to her. She sunk two days after the action. Pearson was knighted after his exchange, and made one of the officers of Greenwich hospital. He died a few years since.

On the 27th Feb. 1781, Congress passed a very complimentary resolve expressive of their sense of the military conduct of Capt. Jones, especially in the capture of the *Serapis*; and of their approbation of the honour intended to be conferred on him by the King of France, (as communicated to them,) by investing him with the "cross of military merit." And on the 26th June of the same year, unanimously elected him captain of the "*American*," a 74 gunship; but he was deprived of the honour of her command, in consequence of the loss of the French ship *Magnifique* 74, in the harbour of Boston, when Congress seized the opportunity to testify their gratitude to their good ally, by presenting him with the *American* to replace her. The King of France also presented him with a sword, the hilt of which was composed of gold, and bore the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

NOTE F.

By the journals of Congress for July 26, 1779, it appears that the attack of the fort of Stony point was ordered by General Washington on the 10th July. General Wayne issued his orders on the 15th, on the night of which day the attack was successfully made. Congress passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Wayne, the officers and soldiers under his command, particularly mentioning Col. de Fleury, Major Stewart, Lieuts. Gibbons and Knox, the two

first of whom led the attacking columns, and the two last the parties ordered to destroy the double row of abbatis, which they did under a severe fire. The first of them lost 17 out of 20 men. Gibbons, Knox, and Mr. Archer, Gen. Wayne's aid, were promoted; and the stores were divided among the troops. The fort was garrisoned by the 17th British regt.; the grenadiers of the 71st.; and commanded by Lieut. Col. Johnson, by whom a stout resistance was made. The prisoners amounted to 543. An excellent account of the gallant exploit may be seen in the British Annual Register for 1779, p. 192.* Not a musket was fired by the American troops; and although the laws of war, and the principle of retaliation would have justified the sacrifice of the garrison in return for the cruel conduct of the British General Grey, when he surprised General Wayne near the Paoli tavern, on the Lancaster road, two years before, yet not a man was killed who asked for quarters.

The medal granted to General Wayne is superbly executed, and most tastefully designed. The description is taken from the original in the possession of General Wayne's son. It weighs 63 dw. 18 grains. Mr. Gibbons is at present collector of the port of Richmond, Virginia. He and his gallant companion Knox were natives of Pennsylvania: Fleury was a Frenchman. Stewart was killed by a fall from his horse, near Charleston, S. Carolina, at the close of the American war. Archer died in Philadelphia, about the year 1786.

Captain Benjamin Fishbourne, of Philadelphia, was another of the Aids of General Wayne: both are highly praised by the General in his official letter.

NOTE G.

Three of those medals were struck by vote of Congress of 3d Nov. 1780, and presented to John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Vert, for "intercepting Major John Andre in the character of a spy, and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger." A pension of 200 dollars annually during life, was bestowed on each of them. The medals were presented in the presence of the whole army, the year following, by General Washington, with a copy of the resolve ordering the medals, and of the vote of thanks. The design for the medal was given in the resolve of Congress. Two of those faithful men still live in the State of New-York. Paulding died February, 1818.

When we reflect upon the calamitous events that in all probability would have resulted to the United States from the success of

* And also in the *Analectic Magazine*, Philadelphia, 1819.

the deep and treasonable plot which those faithful men defeated, the mind shudders : for the stern integrity and love of country exhibited by them, they deserve to be held in everlasting and grateful remembrance by every true American—by every friend to the “ asylum of the oppressed throughout the world.”

NOTE H.

These medals were struck by a resolve of Congress of March 9, 1781, which stated that 80 cavalry and 237 infantry of the U. States, and 553 southern militia, obtained a complete victory over a select and well appointed detachment of more than 1100 British, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tarleton. General Lee says, “ The advance of McArthur reanimated the British line, which again moved forward, and outstretching our front endangered Howard’s right. This officer instantly took measures to defend his flank, by directing his right company to change its front ; but mistaking this order, the company fell back ; upon which the line began to retire and General Morgan directed it to retreat to the cavalry. This manœuvre being performed with precision, our flank became relieved, and the new position was assumed with promptitude. Considering this retrograde movement the precursor of flight, the British line rushed on with impetuosity and disorder : but as it drew near, Howard faced about and gave it a close and murderous fire. Stunned by this unexpected shock, the most advanced of the enemy recoiled in confusion. Howard seized the happy moment, and followed his advantage with the bayonet. THIS DECISIVE STEP GAVE US THE DAY. The reserve having been brought near the line, shared in the destruction of our fire, and presented no rallying point to the fugitives. A part of the enemy’s cavalry having gained our rear, fell on that portion of our militia who had retired to their horses. Washington struck at them with his dragoons, and drove them before him. Thus by simultaneous efforts, the infantry and cavalry of the enemy were routed. Morgan pressed home his success, and the pursuit became vigorous and general.”—Lee’s Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 258.

NOTE I.

Speaking of the battle of the Cowpens, General Lee says, “ The honour of the day was claimed by both sides, while the benefits flowing from it were by both yielded to the Americans—the first belonged to neither, and the last to us.”—Memoirs, vol. 2d, p. 213.

NOTE K.

Hercules, according to the ancient mythology, while in his cradle was said to have strangled two serpents, which had assaulted him, having been assisted by the protection of the goddess Pallas.

Infant America like the Hercules in his cradle, had destroyed two British armies. The two epochs of those exploits are marked in the exergue 17 Oct. 1777, Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga; and 19th October, 1781, Cornwallis' surrender at York town, Virginia. The motto is from Horace, ode 4th, book 3d, verse 20. The allusion is highly appropriate and classical. I cannot find any resolve of Congress for this medal. It was, probably, struck by the French government.

NOTE L.

The war between the United States and France took place without a formal declaration, in the year 1798. The occasion was the repeated captures of our merchantmen by the cruisers, both public and private, of France, then governed by a directory; the violation of treaties between the two countries: the refusal to listen to any demand of reparation for losses sustained from depredation on our commerce: refusal to negotiate on fair and honourable terms, or even to receive our messengers of peace, (C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall, now chief justice of the United States, and Elbridge Gerry,) and demanding a tribute together with the most humiliating submissions as the price of an interview! Peace was made after Bonaparte became first consul, and preliminaries signed Sept. 3d, 1800, by W. R. Davies, of N. Carolina, Wm. Vans Murray of Maryland, then the minister of the United States at the Hague, and Oliver Elsworth of Connecticut, on the part of the United States; and Joseph Bonaparte, Ræderer and Fleurieu on the part of France.

An account of the action between the *Constellation* and the *Vengeance* may be seen in a biographical sketch of Capt. Truxtun in the *Port Folio*, new series, vol. 2d, with an engraving of the medals, and in Clark's *Naval History of the United States*.

NOTE M.

An account of the proceedings against Tripoli may be seen in the biography of Commodore Preble in the *Port Folio*, new series, vols. 3 and 4.

The United States have set the first example in the world of obliging the Barbary powers to respect their flag, by the force of arms; instead of a disgraceful tribute, which some of the European powers still continue to pay. The history of our expeditions against those pests of society is well worth recording in a separate work. The facts that could be detailed would be highly honourable to our brave countrymen: to their spirit and decision as negotiators: to their extended humanity as regards the liberation of the captives of other nations: and as respects the influence which may be produced upon the happiness of mankind by their example of flogging those barbarians into peace.